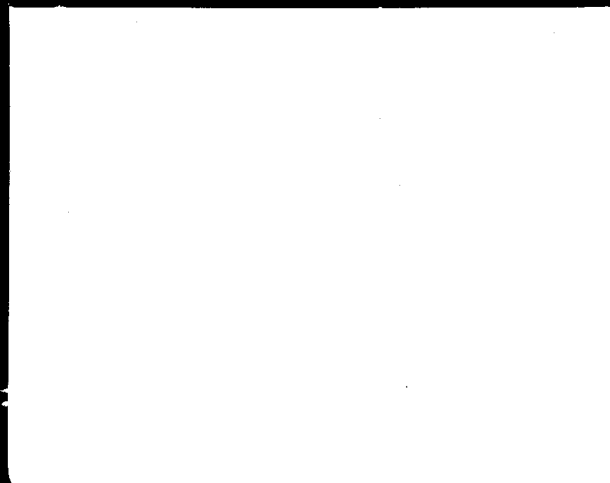


D4925
2. U54-3
Copy 1



South Carolina

UNION COUNTY
SITUATION ANALYSIS

S. C. STATE LIBRARY
JUL 13 1990
STATE DOCUMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Office of Rural and Community Development gratefully acknowledges the many agencies and individuals who prepared this report on Union County. Each was asked to look at Union County from their area of expertise and provide information to the Union leadership group. By their participation, they have shown that teamwork by state and regional organizations can produce results that no one organization or individual could provide. The following organizations have participated in this report and in so doing expressed that support for Union County and its leadership.

Carolina Power and Light
Clemson University
Governor's Office
Palmetto Economic Development Corporation
Southern Bell
S.C. Aeronautics Commission
S.C. Association of Counties
S.C. Department of Agriculture
S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
S.C. Downtown Development Association
S.C. Electric and Gas Company
S.C. Employment Security Commission
S.C. State Library
S.C. State Development Board, Existing Business and Industry Division
 Development Board Film Office
 Development Board Industrial and Building Sites
 Division
 Development Board Research and Computer Services
 Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	3
POPULATION	4
INCOME.....	6
POVERTY	7
AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS.....	8
HEALTH CARE.....	9
Infant Deaths.....	9
Neonatal Deaths	9
Post-neonatal Deaths	11
Teenage pregnancy.....	13
Death Rates.....	13
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	15
Infectious Syphilis.....	15
Aids	15
Availability of Hospital Care	15
Long-term Care/Nursing Home Beds	16
Other Health Services.....	16
EDUCATION.....	17
Enrollment.....	18
Total Revenue.....	19
Revenue Per Pupil.....	19
Per Pupil Expenditures	20
Percentage of 4th Grade Students	21
Percentage of 7th Grade Students	22
Percentage of 9th Grade Students	23
Percentage of 11th Grade Students	24
Dropouts	25
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	29
LABOR FORCE AND WAGES	30
Labor Force Characteristics.....	30
Labor Availability.....	33
EXISTING INDUSTRIES VISITATION ASSESSMENT	36
AGRICULTURE.....	38
RETAIL TRADE.....	41
TOURISM/RECREATION.....	42
SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.....	46
JOBS CREATED/CAPITAL INVESTMENT	48
INDUSTRIAL SITES AND BUILDINGS.....	50
FILM LOCATIONS	54

GOVERNMENT	55
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	56
POLICE AND FIRE	56
INFRASTRUCTURE.....	59
TRANSPORTATION - HIGHWAY	60
TRANSPORTATION - AIR.....	62
TELECOMMUNICATIONS.....	65
ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY	68
Public Drinking Water Supply.....	68
Municipal Wastewater Treatment.....	68
Solid Waste.....	68

INTRODUCTION

This document was prepared in April 1990 and presented to the people of Union County in the Summer of 1990. It is a compilation of information from many individuals and agencies within the County and in State Government. The document itself was assembled by the South Carolina State Development Board's Office of Rural and Community Development.

The purpose of the Situation Analysis is to give the leadership of Union County a better understanding of Union County's strengths and weaknesses in relation to its neighbors and the state in a wide variety of areas that pertain to its ability to grow in the future. It is also the first step for Union County in a process known as Strategic Management.

The Strategic Management Process is a long-range planning tool. It is a part of the State Development Board's Rural and Community Development Program. Carolina Power and Light, Southern Bell, South Carolina Electric and Gas, and The Palmetto Economic Development Corporation have formed a unique partnership with the State Development Board to help rural areas realize their best potential. As "Primary Partners" to the Office of Rural and Community Development within the State Development Board, each of these companies has committed substantial resources to deliver this process to the rural areas of South Carolina.

There is nothing new about Strategic Management. Private sector organizations have been using a similar process for years. The strength of the process is its utilization of community leaders to assess the community's present position, where it needs to be going, and the best way for it to get there using the resources it has available. Since its adaptation for use in the public sector several years ago, communities throughout the nation have used it to help them better manage change.

Change is constant, but the pace of change has increased at an amazing rate. Video recorders, pocket calculators, and personal computers - unheard of twenty years ago - are

commonplace today. The growing value of world commerce in addition to the growing competitiveness of international locations such as Mexico, Taiwan and Korea force progressive communities to reevaluate and adapt their economic development strategies to the changing circumstance. Strategies of the future must encompass all aspects of local economic development. The revitalization of the downtown areas; growth of existing firms; improvements in education; adequate health care services; recreational opportunities; water and sewer capacity; well-maintained highways/roads; modern telecommunications systems; competent elected officials; adequate police and fire protection; and, full utilization of agricultural potential are all subjects which should be addressed.

A study¹ was completed recently on successful communities in Nebraska to find if there were any common factors that contributed to their success. These characteristics are important to rural communities in South Carolina as well.

Examples of the study's findings were as follows:

- Participatory approach to community decision making
- Cooperative community spirit
- Conviction that in the long run you have to do it yourself
- Strong belief in and support for education
- Evidence of Community Pride
- Willingness to invest in the future
- Awareness of community positioning
- Sound and well maintained infrastructure
- Careful use of fiscal resources

The Strategic Management Process will help transform Union County into the community of the future that Union County citizens want and it will provide the leadership with an excellent tool to envision the future and develop strategies to achieve it.

¹"Rural Community Survival Linked to These 20 Factors" by Val Farmer, Agriculture Economist.

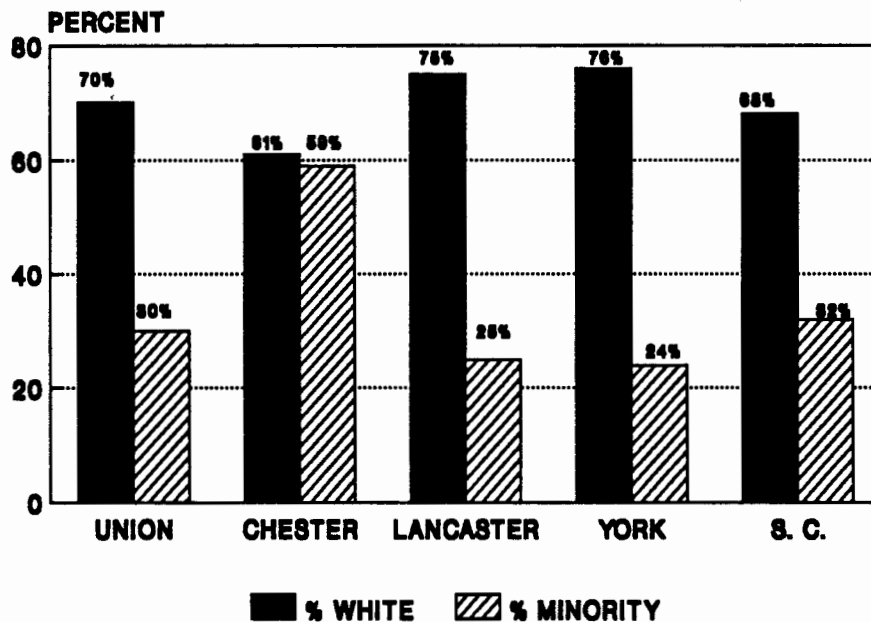
DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION.....	4
INCOME	6
POVERTY	7
AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS.....	8
HEALTH CARE	9

POPULATION

Union County had a total population of 30,751 in 1980, 30% of which was minority. The overall state average of minority population was 32%. The county had a projected population of 30,600 in 1989, a .5% decrease from 1980. Estimates indicate that the State's overall population will increase by 9.7% during this same time period. Union is the only county in the region that has a projected population decrease for 1980-1989.

POPULATION 1980

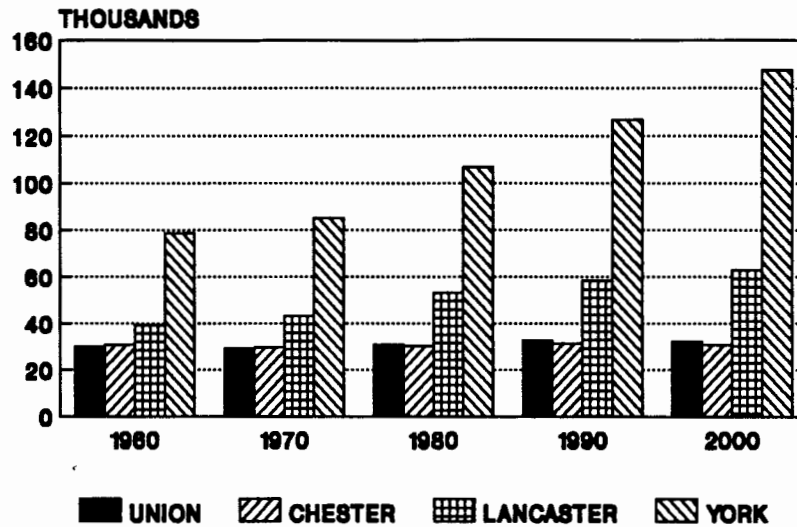


SOURCE: S.C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Union County has experienced very little growth in population since 1960. In 1970-1980, there was an approximate 5% increase in population. Projections for 1990 indicate a 6% growth rate and projections for the year 2000 show a decrease of 2%.

POPULATION COMPARISONS

Union County 1960-2000

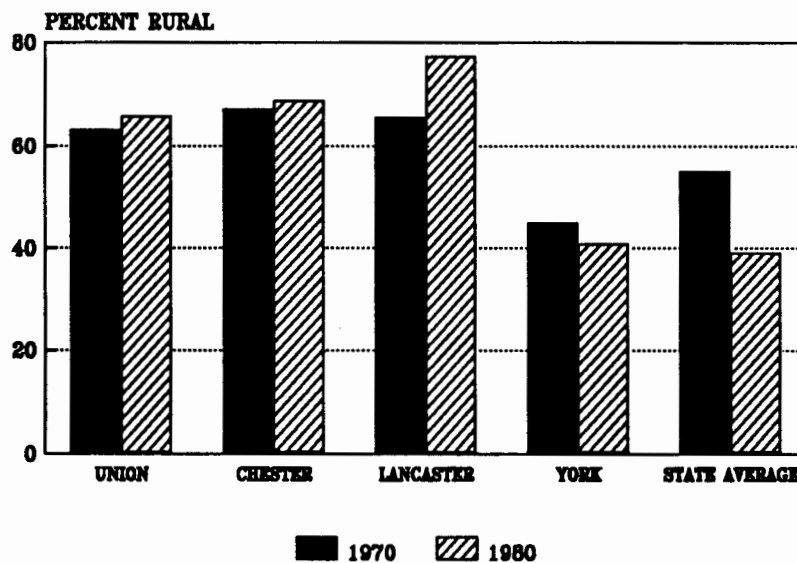


Source: S.C. Abstract 1989

From 1970 to 1980, Union County had an increase in rural population while the state average of rural population decreased by 16%.

RURAL POPULATION

1970-1980



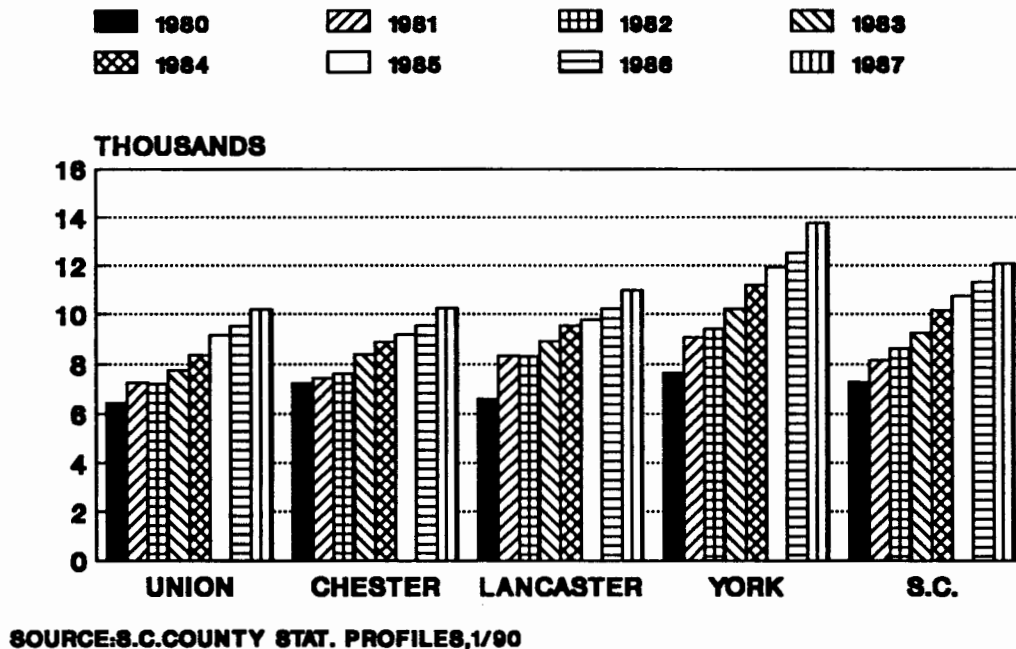
SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STAT. PROFILES 1/90

INCOME

In 1987, the per capita income in Union County was \$10,183. This was 83% of the state average of \$12,079. This was the 30th highest per capita income in the state of South Carolina. Per capita income in Union County is slightly lower than that in Chester and Lancaster and well below the \$13,718 per capita income in York County. Between 1986 and 1987, however, per capita income in Union County increased at a rate slightly above that of the state, 7% to 6.4%.

Between 1980 and 1987 per capita income in Union County increased from \$6,430 to \$10,183 or 58.4%. This rate of increase is higher than that of Chester or Lancaster counties, which increased at 41.7% and 55%, respectively. York County increased 79.8%, the largest increase in the region. This is due largely to its proximity to Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. During that same period of time, the State increased 65.6%.

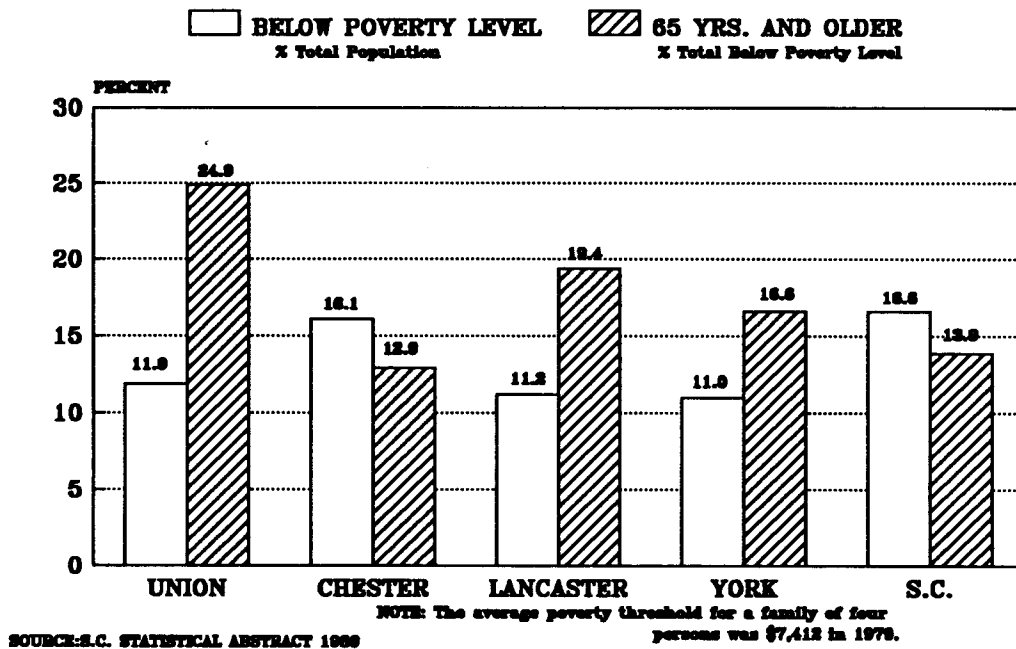
PER CAPITA INCOME - BY COUNTY 1980 -1987



POVERTY

In 1979, 11.9% of Union County's population was below poverty level. Of that number, 24.9% of those below poverty level were 65 and over. This represents the highest percentage in the region.

POVERTY STATISTICS BY COUNTY - 1979

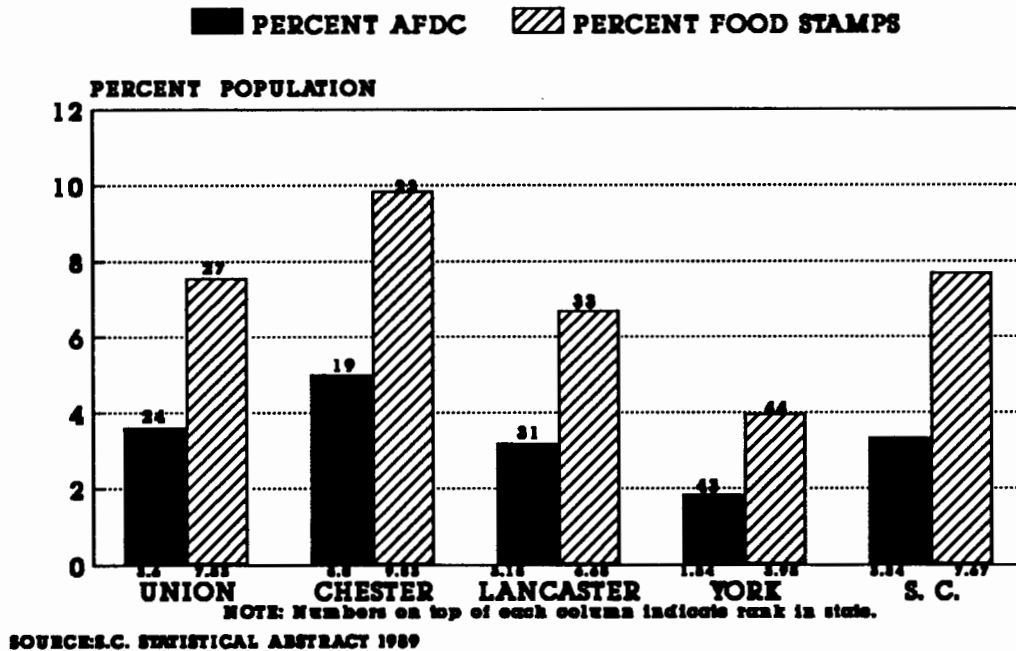


AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS

Union County ranked 24th in South Carolina in percent of population receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children and 27th in the percent of population receiving Food Stamps (June 1988).

Union ranked next lowest in both categories for counties in the region.

PERCENT OF POPULATION PARTICIPATING IN AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS - JUNE 1988



HEALTH CARE

Some indicators of the health of people in Union County:

Infant Deaths

Deaths to infants is one of the most important measures of the health of a community. Infant mortality is broken into two parts: neonatal (birth through 27 days of life) and post-neonatal (28 days to the first birthday).

Neonatal Deaths tell us about the health of the mother during pregnancy, the care she received and the availability of expert care for the infant born in distress.

Union County's neonatal data rate (1986-88) is higher than the death rate in the Appalachia III Health District (Union, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties) and the state. This higher death rate is true for white infants in the first 27 days of life. Non-white neonates have about the same death rate as whites in Union county; this rate is lower than the rate for the health district or the state.

NEONATAL DEATH RATE 1986-88

Death rate for the first 27 days of life for every 1,000 live born infants:

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Union	10.3	10.2	10.4
Appalachia III	8.4	7.2	10.9
South Carolina	8.5	6.5	11.5
United States	NA	NA	NA

Most infant deaths in the first 27 days of life can be traced to prematurity and inadequate fetal growth. Low-weight babies are at greatest risk of dying. The smallest babies require the most expensive care to survive. If they survive, they are at higher risk for physical and developmental problems as well as learning difficulties as they grow.

Babies in Union County are less likely to be born LOW BIRTH WEIGHT than other babies in Appalachia III Health District and the state. This is true for both black and white babies when compared to babies of the same race. There is a difference between black and white babies in Union. In 1988, six percent of white babies were born weighing less than 5-1/2 pounds compared to 11 percent of black babies.

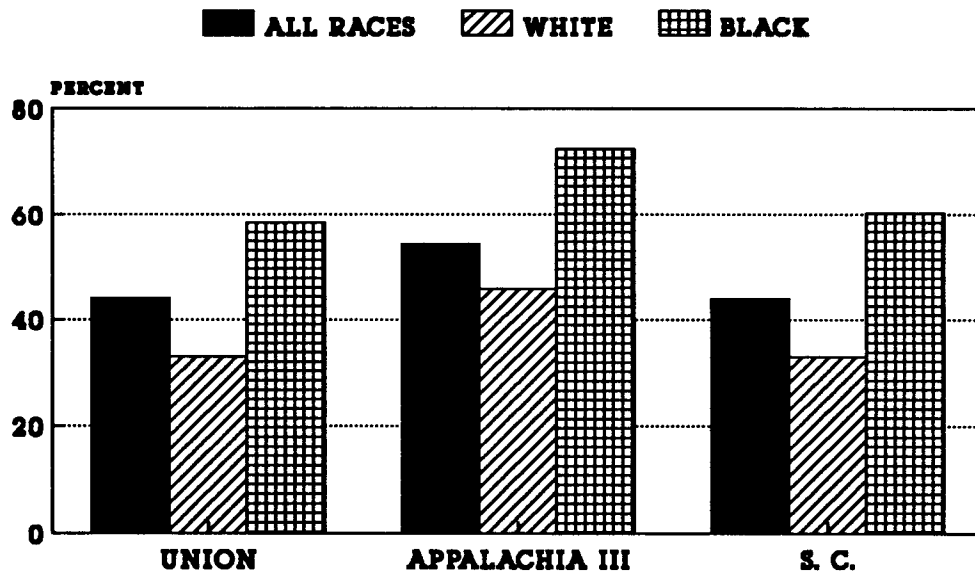
Union County has a smaller percentage of women receiving LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE - care starting late in the pregnancy or not having an adequate number of prenatal visits - than women in the Appalachia III District and about the same percentage as the state. Less than adequate prenatal care is associated with low birth weight and infant deaths.

PERCENT OF WOMEN WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE

1988

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Union	44.0	33.0	58.5
Appalachia III	54.4	45.8	72.5
South Carolina	43.9	33.0	60.3
United States	NA	NA	NA

PERCENTAGE WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE 1988



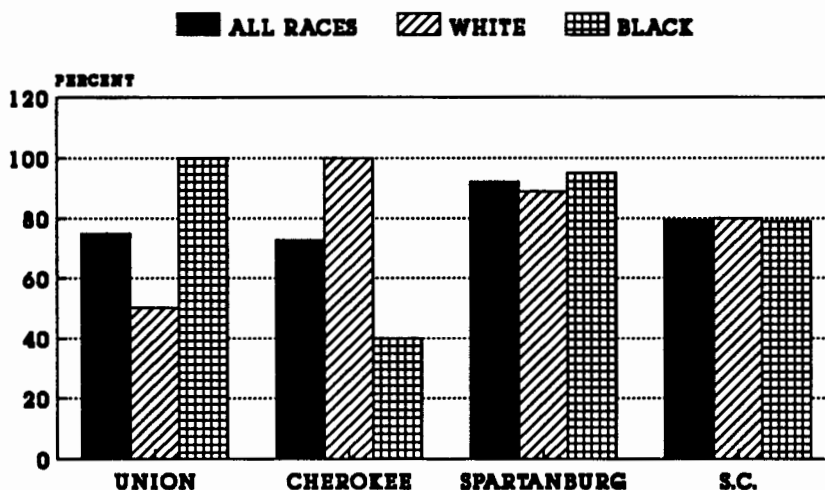
SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Very small babies (very low birth weight, weighing less than 1,500 grams) have the best chance of survival if they are born in hospitals with neonatal intensive care units and neonatologists, specialists in care of these very small babies. A lower percent of Union County's very low birth weight babies were born in Level III hospitals than those in Spartanburg County and in the state. Cherokee's very low birth weight babies were less likely than those in Union to be born in Level III hospitals. There are Level III hospitals in Greenville and Spartanburg. In examining the 1988 data further, the difference lies with very small white babies. In 1988 only 50 percent of white very low birth weight babies were born in Level III hospitals compared to 100 percent of very small black babies.

**PERCENTAGE OF VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
BABIES BORN IN LEVEL III
HOSPITALS 1988**

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Union	75.0	50.0	100.0
Cherokee	72.7	100.0	40.0
Spartanburg	92.1	88.9	95.0
South Carolina	79.4	80.0	79.0
United States	NA	NA	NA

**PERCENTAGE OF VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
BABIES BORN IN LEVEL III HOSPITALS
1988**



SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Post-neonatal Deaths have a number of different causes: injuries leading to death, infectious diseases, delayed medical care, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and conditions at birth later responsible for death.

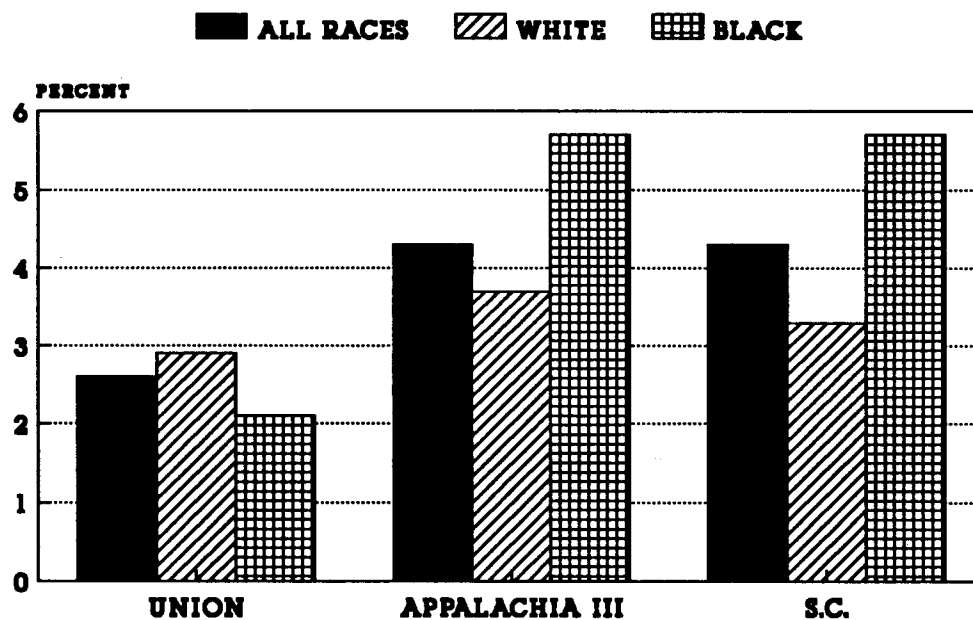
Union County has lower post-neonatal death rates than the Appalachia III Health District and the state. The death rates of black and white infants are comparable: 2.9 for white babies; 2.1 for black babies.

Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.

**POST-NEONATAL DEATH RATES 1986-88: DEATHS FROM 28 DAYS
TO THE FIRST BIRTHDAY FOR EVERY 1000 LIVE BORN INFANTS**

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Union	2.6	2.9	2.1
Appalachia III	4.3	3.7	5.7
South Carolina	4.2	3.3	5.7
United States	NA	NA	NA

**POST-NEONATAL DEATH RATES
1986 - 1988**



SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Teenage pregnancy is significant not only because of concerns about the health of the mother and infant but also because too early pregnancy can disrupt school and potential for economic self-sufficiency for both the young mother and father.

In Union county 30 white teens and 25 black teens between the ages of 14 and 17 became pregnant in 1988.

Death Rates

The crude death rate (all deaths compared to the population of the county) for Union County is higher than the Appalachia III Health District and the state. It has remained higher than the health district and South Carolina death rates over the past years and is higher than U.S. rates (provisional) for 1987.

CRUDE DEATH RATE BY RESIDENCE DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Union	10.3	9.6	10.9	10.6	10.6
Appalachia III	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.7
South Carolina	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4
United States				8.7	(provisional)

Leading Causes of Death

Leading causes of death and percents of deaths from any one cause help identify health problems in a county. The choices we make about how we live our lives can increase our likelihood of early or premature death from most causes.

**TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN UNION COUNTY
1988 COMPARED TO APPALACHIA III HEALTH DISTRICT AND
THE STATE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTS**

	<u>Union</u>		<u>Appalachia III</u>		<u>South Carolina</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Heart Disease	143	42.7	1,060	38.1	10,203	34.7
Cancer	68	20.3	584	21.0	6,141	20.9
Stroke	28	8.4	177	6.4	2,595	8.8
Accidents	19	5.7	175	6.3	1,922	6.5
Other Diseases of						
Respiratory Sys.	8	2.4	24	0.9	259	0.9
Obs/Pul. Dis.	8	2.4	82	2.9	949	3.2
Chronic Liver Dis.	7	2.1	40	1.4	327	1.1
Pneumonia/Infl.	6	1.8	79	2.8	746	2.5
Diabetes	5	1.5	59	2.1	549	1.9
Inf. & Parasitic Dis.	4	1.2	42	1.5	499	

Union's causes of death (1988) differed in some important ways from the Appalachia III Health District and the state. Heart disease accounts for a higher percent of deaths in Union than in Appalachia III District or the state.

The **Personal Behavior Choices** which Union residents make affect their health. The percent of Union citizens at increased risk because of lifestyle risk factors or personal behavior choices is similar to that in the Appalachia III Health District and the state. Each of these health behaviors or indicators is related to one or more of the ten leading causes of death.

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF THE POPULATION AT RISK

1988

	<u>Union</u>	<u>Appalachia III</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
High Blood Pressure	27.0	27.0	28
Sedentary Lifestyle	65.0	64.0	65
High Blood Cholesterol	47.0	48.0	47
Current Smoker	25.0	26.0	26
Obesity	26.0	25.0	26
Alcohol Misuse	11.0	11.0	11
Lack of Seatbelt Use	48.0	47.0	49

The cases of **Communicable Diseases** which can be spread within a community are important indicators of health. Among the communicable diseases are tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS: NUMBERS OF CASES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

	<u>1987</u>		<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Union	3	9.5	0	00.0	5	15.80
Appalachia III	33	11.7	35	12.2	43	14.90
South Carolina	462	13.3	477	13.6	503	14.14
United States	22,517	9.3	22,436	9.1		

Union County has had few TB cases in this decade. These small numbers of cases, however, are a definite health problem for the county and serve as an indicator of other conditions which are associated with poor health.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases, particularly gonorrhea and infectious syphilis, are of concern because of their transmissibility and important health effects.

Infectious Syphilis - Number and Rate Per 100,000

	<u>1987</u>		<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Union	1	3.30	0	0.0	2	6.3
Appalachia III	55	19.39	46	16.12	47	16.4
South Carolina	699	21.1	710	20.5	730	20.7
United States	27,854	11.6	34,690	14.5	40,556	16.6

Aids

As of December 31, 1989, Union County had five (5) AIDS cases and 10 cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Most of the individuals infected with HIV can be expected to develop AIDS in subsequent years.

Availability of Hospital Care

There are two hospitals in Union County. Wallace Thomson Hospital is a 143 bed facility located in Union. Services available include a 6 bed ICU, obstetrics, emergency department, general surgery, and therapeutic services (respiratory therapy, physical therapy, etc.).

Hope Hospital, a 16 bed facility in Lockhart, provides basic medical care, encompassing nursing care, EKG, laboratory, and pharmacy services. Hope does not perform surgery and does not operate an emergency department or a newborn nursery. The facility does not participate in Medicaid or Medicare.

Psychiatric services are available nearby at Spartanburg Regional Medical Center and Piedmont Medical Center (York County). Spartanburg Regional also offers cardiac catheterization, open heart surgery, and lithotripsy (kidney stones), while Piedmont offers cardiac catheterization, and Doctor's Memorial Hospital (Spartanburg County) offers an experimental lithotritor. Spartanburg Regional is the Regional Prenatal Center.

Both hospitals in Union County have experienced lower occupancy rates than the regional average and the state average:

<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Hope Hospital	37.9%	27.1%	27.4%
Wallace Thomson	38.9%	36.3%	34.7%
HSA I	58.0%	55.5%	55.1%
State of South Carolina	59.3%	55.7%	54.9%

Long-term Care/Nursing Home Beds

There are two nursing homes in Union County. Oakmont of Union has 88 dually licensed beds (meaning they can treat a patient requiring either skilled or intermediate nursing care in those beds). Ellen

Sagar Nursing Home currently has 64 dually licensed beds and is adding 24 more dual beds. In 1988, Ellen Sagar had an occupancy rate of 99.4%, while Oakmont's was 96.7%. Both facilities participate in the Medicaid program.

Other Health Services

There are dialysis centers in Spartanburg, York, Chester, Laurens, and Newberry counties which can serve Union County patients. Home health services are provided by the Appalachia III Health District and by Professional Home Nursing, while Spartanburg Regional Medical Center offers a hospice program. The York County Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse operates a detoxification facility in Rock Hill.

Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.

EDUCATION

Enrollment.....	18
Total Revenue.....	19
Revenue Per Pupil.....	19
Per Pupil Expenditures.....	20
Percentage of 4th Grade Students.....	21
Percentage of 7th Grade Students.....	22
Percentage of 9th Grade Students.....	23
Percentage of 11th Grade Students.....	24
Dropouts	25

At present Union County has only one consolidated school district. The district has 11 schools: 6 elementary schools, 1 middle school, 1 junior high, and 3 high schools. Recently a non-binding referendum was passed by citizens of Union County that would create a second district in the Jonesville and Lockhart area.

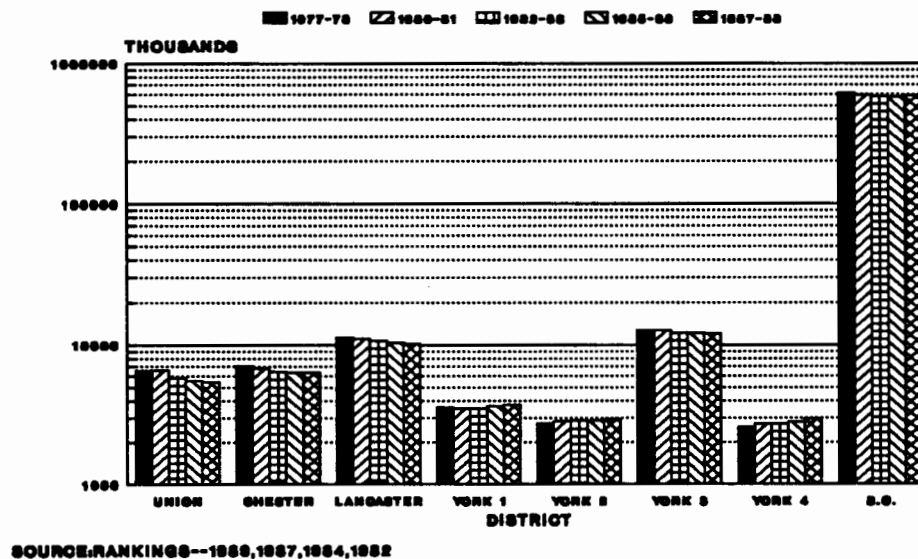
Between the years 1978 and 1988, enrollment in grades 1-12 in Union County decreased by 1154 students. This represents a decrease of 17%, the largest such decrease in the region and much larger than the statewide average. There were two districts in the region, York 1 and 2, that experienced enrollment increases.

Enrollment (Grades 1-12) for Union County, the Region & South Carolina

<u>District</u>	<u>77-78</u>	<u>80-81</u>	<u>82-83</u>	<u>85-86</u>	<u>87-88</u>
Union	6,637	6,123	5,821	5,591	5,483
Chester	7,115	6,805	6,466	6,395	6,389
Lancaster	11,262	11,074	10,717	10,383	10,223
York 1	3,589	3,568	3,531	3,675	3,757
York 2	2,762	2,860	2,863	2,883	2,929
York 3	12,759	12,641	12,212	12,170	12,026
York 4	2,578	2,738	2,742	2,804	2,968
State	617,341	596,798	581,903	576,040	585,598

Source: Rankings of Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Education, 1989, 1987, 1984, and 1982.

ENROLLMENT - GRADES 1-12 UNION COUNTY, REGION AND STATE



Despite the decrease in enrollment in Union County over the past ten years, over \$9 million more is being spent on education now than then. This represents an increase of 120%. The majority of this increase has been absorbed by state government which has increased funding by 170%. Meanwhile local government support has increased over \$2.7 million, or 118%. while federal government spending has increased only 21% or \$279,204.

**Total Revenue From Local, State, and Federal
Sources for Union County in 1987-88, 1982-83, and 1978-79
(excluding adult programs, community services, pupil activities, capital outlay, and debt
service)**

	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
Local	\$4,991,038	\$3,250,083	\$2,288,440
% of Total	28.5	30.2	29.8
State	\$10,862,731	\$6,100,897	\$4,029,213
% of Total	62.2	56.6	52.5
Federal	\$1,629,841	\$1,423,602	\$1,350,637
% of Total	9.3	13.2	17.6
Annual Total	\$17,483,610	\$10,774,582	\$7,668,290

Source: Rankings of Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Education, 1989, 1984, and 1980.

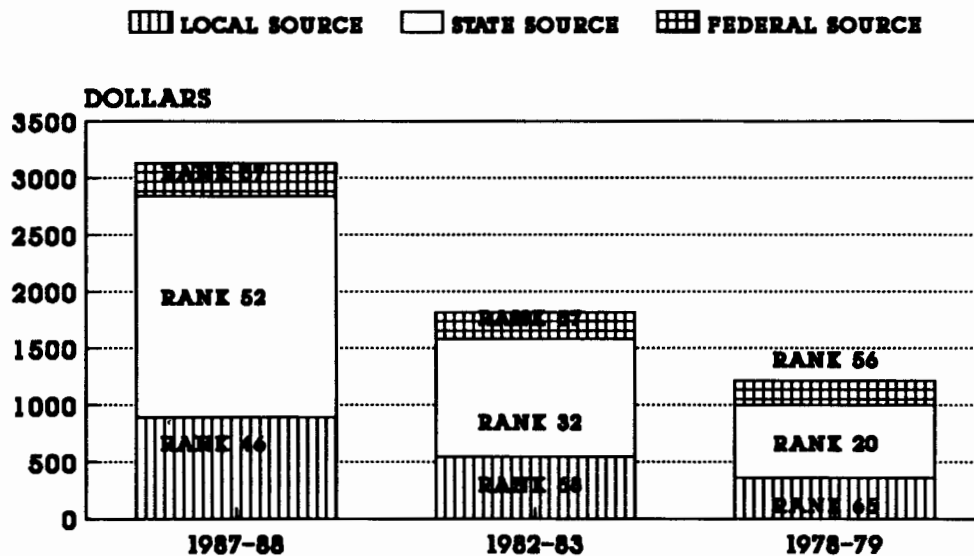
The figures are even more dramatic when one compares the revenues per pupil from these three sources. When the comparison is made on this level, state appropriations in Union County have increased over 200% from \$638 per pupil to \$1944 per pupil while local appropriations have gone up nearly 150%, from \$362 to \$893. Despite the large increase in funding from the state, Union County's rank in this source of funding has dropped from 20th to 52nd.

**Revenue Per Pupil from Local, State, and Federal Sources in 1987-88, 1982-83, and 1978-79
for Union County**

	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
Local	\$893.49	\$547.98	\$362.73
Rank	46	68	65
State	\$1,944.63	\$1,028.47	\$638.65
Rank	52	32	20
Federal	\$291.57	\$240.03	\$214.08
Rank	57	57	56

Source: Rankings of Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Education, 1989, 1984, and 1980.

REVENUE PER PUPIL FROM LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL SOURCES - UNION COUNTY 1987-88, 1982-83, 1978-79



SOURCE: RANKINGS...1989, 1984, 1980

If revenues have increased and the number of students has decreased, it stands to reason that expenditures per pupil have also decreased. Since the 1977-78 school year, per pupil expenditures in Union County have increased \$1,876 or 160%. This rate of increase is 7% less than the state average of \$2,025 for the same time frame. Union County's current level of expenditures per pupil, \$3,042, ranks 70th among South Carolina's 91 school districts.

Per Pupil Expenditures for Union County, Surrounding Counties, and the State in 1977-78 and 1987-88 and Percent Change

<u>District</u>	<u>Per Pupil Expense</u>	<u>Per Pupil Expense</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Union	\$1,166	\$3,042	160
Chester	\$1,162	\$3,178	173
Lancaster	\$1,243	\$3,085	148
York 1	\$1,365	\$3,420	151
York 2	\$1,339	\$4,097	202
York 3	\$1,192	\$3,395	185
York 4	\$1,241	\$3,235	161
South Carolina Avg.	\$1,223	\$3,248	166

Source: Rankings of Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Education, 1989.

Standardized tests are commonly used as a means of measuring student achievement between two or more school districts. For the past ten years, South Carolina has used the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills form U (CTBS/U). Due to built-in racial and cultural biases, achievement tests are far from a perfect instrument for measuring the level of academic achievement among students, yet this is still the yard stick most commonly used.

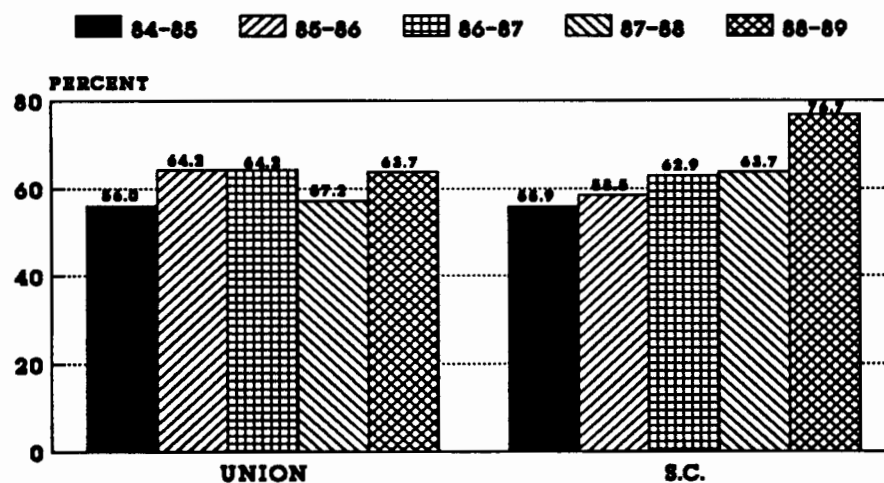
Many variables affect a student's ability to score well on standardized tests. The South Carolina State Board of Education that of over forty variables tested, the percentage of students receiving free lunches has the strongest relationship to the percentage of students scoring above the 50th percentile on the CTBS/U.

**Percentage of 4th Grade Students Scoring
Above the 50th National Percentile on the
CTBS/U Achievement Test in
Union County and South Carolina
1984-85 through 1988-89**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Math</u>	<u>Battery Total</u>
Union	88-89	58.9	73.9	63.7
	87-88	56.2	62.1	57.2
	86-87	57.8	75.8	64.2
	85-86	52.4	75.8	64.2
	84-85	49.6	62.0	56.0
State	88-89	57.8	70.0	76.7
	87-88	57.3	68.4	63.7
	86-87	56.7	67.4	62.9
	85-86	53.2	62.7	58.5
	84-85	51.7	59.1	55.9

Source: South Carolina Statewide Testing Program: 1989 Summary Report, South Carolina Dept. of Education.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE THE
50TH PERCENTILE ON CTBS ON TOTAL BATTERY
FOR UNION COUNTY AND S. C. - GRADE 4**



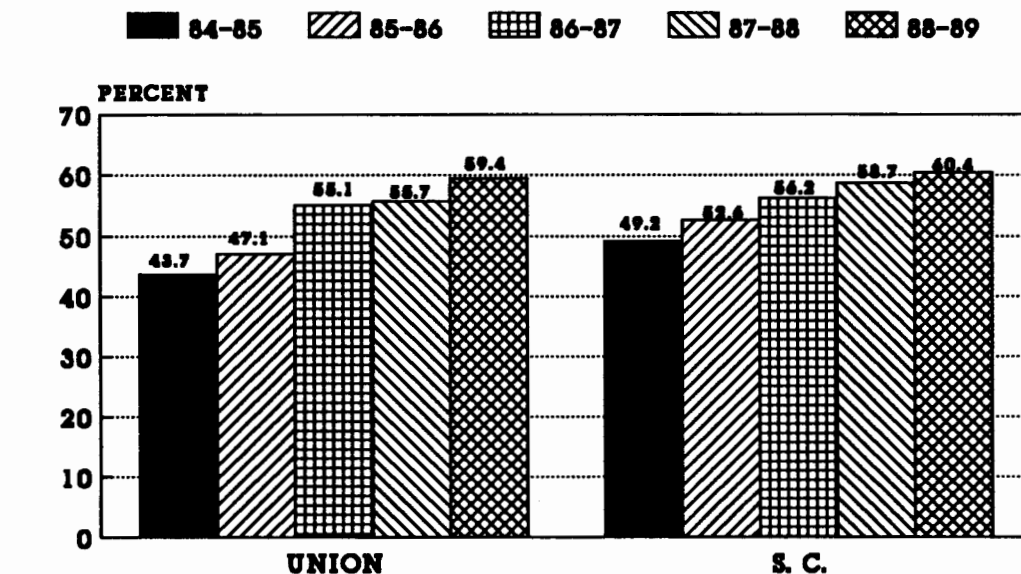
SOURCE: S.C. STATEWIDE TESTING PROGRAM 1989

**Percentage of 7th Grade Students Scoring
Above the 50th Percentile on the
CTBS/U Achievement Test in
Union County and South Carolina
1984-85 through 1988-89**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Math</u>	<u>Battery Total</u>
Union	88-89	51.7	79.2	59.4
	87-88	47.1	71.0	55.7
	86-87	50.7	71.4	55.1
	85-86	42.7	71.9	47.1
	84-85	34.1	67.4	43.7
State	88-89	53.4	69.1	60.4
	87-88	51.9	66.6	58.7
	86-87	50.2	63.8	56.2
	85-86	47.7	59.2	52.6
	84-85	45.9	55.2	49.2

Source: South Carolina Statewide Testing Program: 1989 Summary Report, South Carolina Dept. of Education.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE THE
50TH PERCENTILE ON CTBS ON TOTAL BATTERY
FOR UNION COUNTY AND S. C. - GRADE 7**



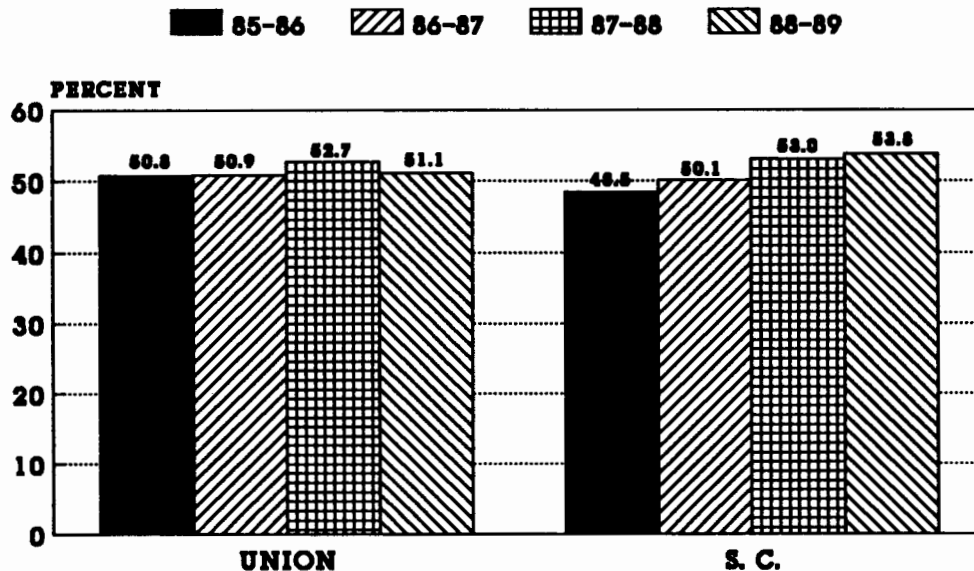
SOURCE: S.C. STATEWIDE TESTING PROGRAM 1989

**Percentage of 9th Grade Students Scoring
Above the 50th Percentile on the
CTBS/U Achievement Test in
Union County and South Carolina
1984-85 Through 1988-89**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Math</u>	<u>Battery Total</u>
Union	88-89	45.5	68.7	51.1
	87-88	44.6	72.3	52.7
	86-87	39.0	71.3	50.9
	85-86	41.7	72.7	50.8
State	88-89	48.4	61.9	53.8
	87-88	47.7	60.5	53.0
	86-87	45.7	57.1	50.1
	85-86	44.8	54.7	48.5

Source: South Carolina Statewide Testing Program: 1989 Summary Report, South Carolina Department of Education.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE THE
50TH PERCENTILE ON CTBS ON TOTAL BATTERY
FOR UNION COUNTY AND S. C. - GRADE 9**



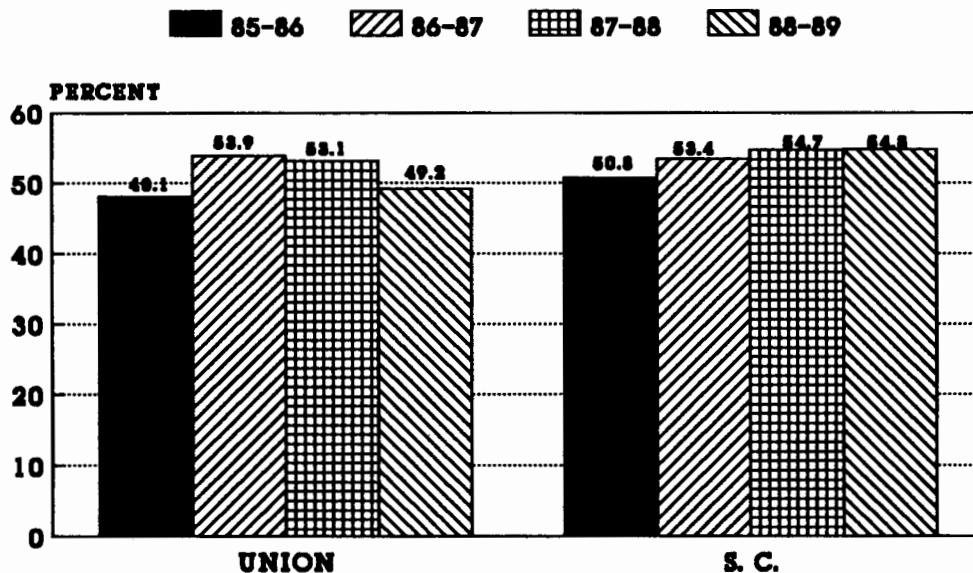
SOURCE: S. C. STATEWIDE TESTING PROGRAM 1989

**Percentage of 11th Grade Students Scoring
Above the 50th Percentile on the
CTBS/U Achievement Test in Union Count
and South Carolina
1984-85 through 1988-89**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Math</u>	<u>Total Battery</u>
Union	88-89	34.3	64.9	49.2
	87-88	39.3	69.4	53.1
	86-87	35.7	71.8	53.9
	85-86	31.1	66.6	48.1
State	88-89	45.4	63.8	54.8
	87-88	44.9	62.4	54.7
	86-87	44.6	59.6	53.4
	85-86	42.7	56.2	50.8

Source: South Carolina Statewide Testing Program: 1989 Summary Report, South Carolina Department of Education.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE THE
50TH PERCENTILE ON CTBS ON TOTAL BATTERY
FOR UNION COUNTY AND S. C. - GRADE 11**



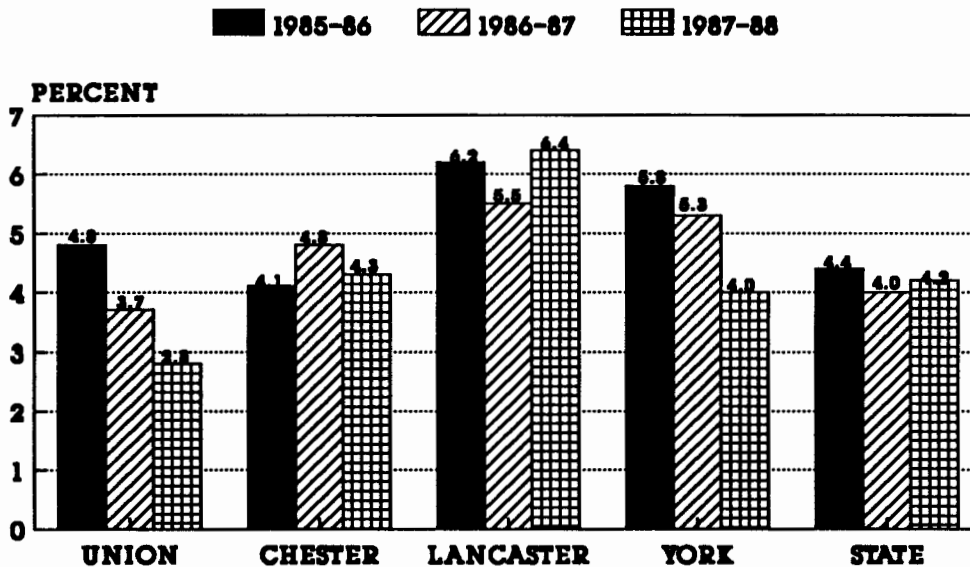
SOURCE: S. C. STATEWIDE TESTING PROGRAM 1989

**Dropouts as Percent of Total High School
Enrollment for Union County, the
Region, and the State - 1985-86
1986-87, and 1987-88**

<u>County</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>
Union	4.8	3.7	2.8
Chester	4.1	4.8	4.3
Lancaster	6.2	5.5	6.4
York	5.8	5.3	4.0
State	4.4	4.0	4.2

Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1989.

**DROPOUTS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL HIGH SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT FOR UNION COUNTY, REGION AND
STATE FOR 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88**



S.C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1988 & 1989

The educational level of a community's workforce says a great deal about the quality of life enjoyed by the residents of that community. The higher the community's level of education, the higher the per capita income and the higher the quality of life.

In 1970, 17.5% of Union County's residents age 25 or older had at least four years of high school. While this average was below the state average and below that of the other counties in the region, it was the 21st highest percentage in the state.

By 1980, that percentage had risen to 41.4% of the county residents. Despite the size of this increase, Union County had become the county's lowest in the region in terms of educational level and 40th of the South Carolina's 46 counties in this important measure of workforce preparedness.

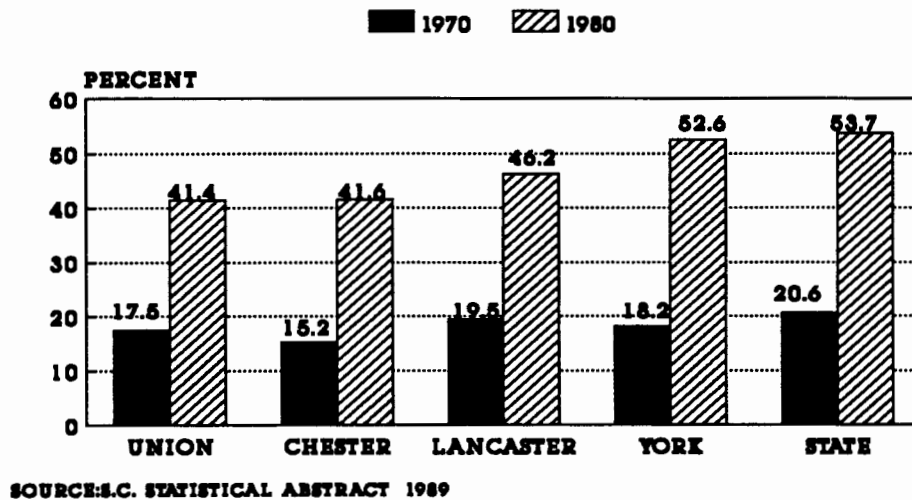
When comparing the percentage of residents 25 years and older who have four or more years of college, Union County ranked 38th in 1970 and 40th in 1980, despite the presence of the Union branch of the University of South Carolina.

**Percentage of Persons 25 Years Old and Older
With Four Years of High School or Four
or More Years of College for Union County the
Region and the State in 1970 & 1980**

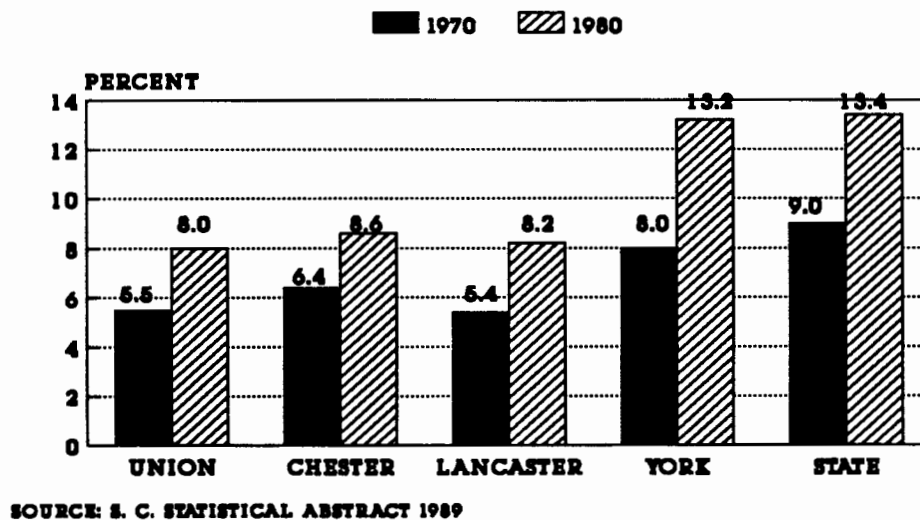
<u>District</u>	<u>Four Years High School</u>		<u>Four Years or More College</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Union	17.5	41.4	5.5	8.0
Chester	15.2	41.6	6.4	8.6
Lancaster	19.5	46.4	5.5	8.2
York	18.2	52.6	8.0	13.2
State	20.6	53.7	9.0	13.4

Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1989.

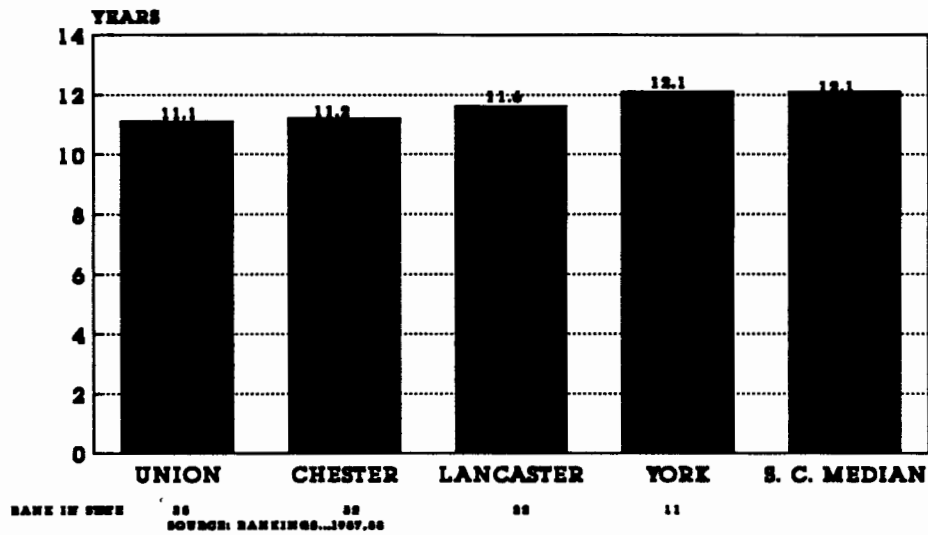
**PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND
OLDER WITH FOUR YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL
UNION COUNTY, REGION & STATE 1970 & 1980**



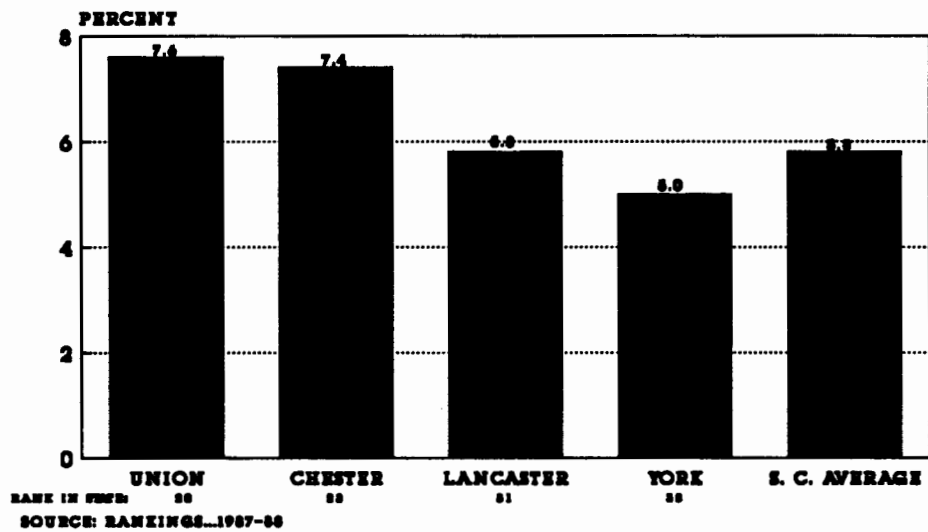
**PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND
OLDER WITH FOUR OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
UNION COUNTY, REGION & STATE 1970 & 1980**



MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD OR OVER BY COUNTY - 1980



PERCENT OF POPULATION 18 YEARS OR OVER WITH LESS THAN A 5TH GRADE EDUCATION - 1980 - BY COUNTY



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LABOR FORCE AND WAGES	30
Labor Force Characteristics	30
Labor Availability.....	33
EXISTING INDUSTRIES VISITATION ASSESSMENT	36
AGRICULTURE.....	38
RETAIL TRADE	41
TOURISM/RECREATION.....	42
SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS	46
JOBS CREATED/CAPITAL INVESTMENT	48
INDUSTRIAL SITES AND BUILDINGS	50
FILM LOCATIONS	54

LABOR FORCE AND WAGES

COMMUNITY OF UNION

County of UNION

The labor force profile examines three issues: (1) labor force characteristics, (2) the availability of labor, and (3) estimated wages and salaries. The profile provides county and state statistics, as well as site-specific information on the labor force within 15- and 30-mile commuting distances of UNION.

Labor Force Characteristics

The composition and size of a community's labor force is linked very closely with demographic and economic conditions and trends in the region. The following labor force profile provides basic information on the population base and labor force characteristics so that the reader can better assess labor force conditions in the community.

Civilian Population: UNION

The civilian population (excluding military personnel) within a 30-mile radius of this community is approximately 296,887. This is an increase of 7.0 percent since 1980. In South Carolina, overall, the civilian population has grown by 16.9 percent. During the 1970s and 1980s, South Carolina's population growth has exceeded both the U.S. and Southeastern averages providing a growing labor supply.

Labor Force: UNION

The total civilian labor force within a 30-mile radius of this community is 151,040 (Jan. 1990). Within a 15-mile radius, the labor force count is 19,467. The civilian labor force count represents all non-military employed and unemployed workers residing in the area which is being examined.

In general, South Carolina's labor force is younger than the national average and more women participate in the labor force as full-time workers. The median age in South Carolina is 31.7 (1990), compared with the nation-wide average of 33.0. The following table summarizes the demographic characteristics of the working-age population in the community, the county, and the state.

UNION	15-MILE RADIUS	30-MILE RADIUS	COUNTY	SOUTH CAROLINA
Total Civilian Population (1990)	14,265	296,887	31,700	3,575,825
Distribution by Age (1990):				
18 - 24	9.8%	10.5%	9.6%	11.0%
25 - 44	30.6%	31.0%	30.4%	33.2%
45 - 54	10.5%	10.8%	10.4%	9.9%
55 - Up	24.1%	22.4%	24.9%	19.4%
Distribution by Sex (1990):				
Male	46.8%	47.9%	46.4%	48.0%
Female	53.2%	52.1%	53.6%	52.0%
Education				
At least 12 years	42.3%	46.0%	41.4%	58.9%
College graduate	8.7%	10.8%	8.0%	15.9%

Employment:

The total non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment for the county was 10,860 (Jan. 1990). Employment data include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers employed in the county. Employment statistics are compiled by place of work. Consequently, these employment statistics are based only on people who work in the county or study area. These people may or may not reside in the county or study area.

UNION	15-MILE RADIUS	30-MILE RADIUS	COUNTY	SOUTH CAROLINA
Employment (Jan. 1990):	15,080	129,522	10,860	1,482,340
Percent Change (1980-1990):	5.9%	17.0%	1.5%	24.7%

Employment by Sector:

The following two tables examine the distribution of employment by sector. The table on the left compares employment by sector in 1980 and 1988. The table on the right provides a more detailed analysis of employment within the manufacturing sector in 1988.

UNION COUNTY				
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR	1980	1988	MANUFACTURING EMPLOY	1988
CONSTRUCTION	1.4%	1.9%	DURABLE GOODS	16.7%
			LUMBER & WOOD	0.4%
MANUFACTURING	61.0%	56.1%	FURNITURE	0.0%
			STONE/CLAY/GLASS	0.5%
TRANSPORT/UTILITIES	1.8%	1.4%	PRIMARY METALS	1.1%
			FABRICATED METAL	2.8%
WHOLESALE/RETAIL	11.6%	12.7%	MACHINERY/NOT ELEC	11.9%
			ELEC EQUIPMENT	0.0%
FINANCE/INSUR/REAL EST	1.8%	2.0%	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	0.0%
			INSTRUMENTS	0.0%
SERVICES	6.4%	8.3%	MISC.	0.0%
			NON-DURABLE GOODS	83.3%
GOVERNMENT	16.0%	17.4%	FOOD/KINDRED PRODS	0.3%
			TEXTILES	66.8%
			APPAREL	7.5%
			PAPER/ALLIED PRODS	5.0%
			PRINTING/PUBLISHING	0.4%
			CHEMICALS	0.4%
			RUBBER/PLASTIC	2.9%
			PETROLEUM	0.0%
			MISC.	0.0%

Occupations:

Overall, South Carolina boasts a higher per capita percentage of craftsmen, operatives, and laborers than the average percentages for the nation or the Southeastern states. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that 20.2 percent of the employees in South Carolina were craftsmen, operatives, and laborers in 1987, compared with a 13.2 percent national average.

Labor Availability

Labor Force participation Rate:

The labor force participation rate within a 30-mile radius of this community was 50.9 percent. Within a 15-mile radius the participation rate was 47.2 percent. The labor force participation rate is the ratio which results from dividing the civilian labor force count by the total civilian population. South Carolina's average labor participation rate is 49.0 percent (1989). The U.S. average participation rate is 50.2 percent.

1990 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

UNION	15-MILE RADIUS	30-MILE RADIUS	COUNTY
Labor Force:	19,467	151,040	14,450
Participation Rate:	47.2%	50.9%	45.6%

Unemployment Rate:

The unemployment rate in the county was 7.5 percent (Jan. 1990), compared with the state rate of 4.8 percent. By comparison, the county unemployment rate one year previously (Jan. 1989) was 6.1 percent, and the state rate was 4.6 percent.

The unemployment rate reflects the number of individuals who are actively seeking work. The unemployment rate should be used in conjunction with other labor force data to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the availability of qualified recruitable labor. Labor can be attracted from a number of sources including the unemployed, new entrants to the labor force, the underemployed, and commuters from surrounding areas. In addition, the number of households with incomes below \$10,000 annually in a community provides added information on a group of workers which may be available for job upgrades if wage increases and training programs are available. The following table provides estimates of the numbers of new entrants, unemployed, lower-income households, and non-participants in the labor force.

SOURCES OF LABOR SUPPLY:

Estimated Number of County Residents Age 18 to 54 Who Are Not Currently Participating in the Labor Force.....	2,384
Estimated Number of County Residents Who Are Currently Unemployed	1,080
Estimated Number of County Residents Expected to Reach Age 18 Between 1990 and 2000.....	4,318
Estimated Number of Individuals Currently Underemployed.....	6,806

Work Stoppage Rates:

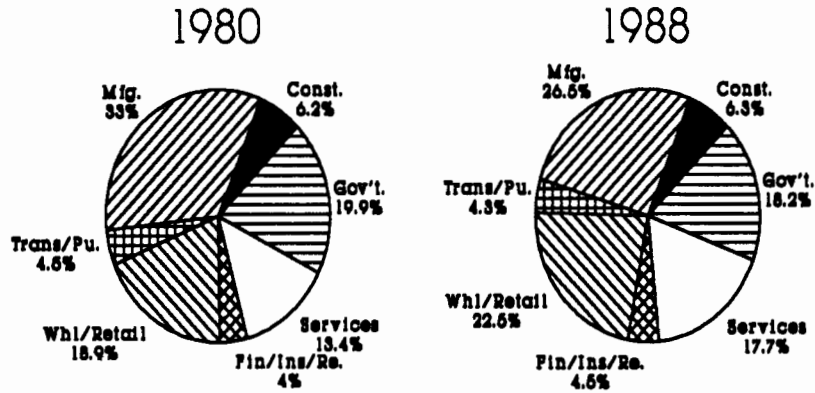
South Carolina has consistently had one of the lowest work stoppage rates in the United States. In 1988, an average of only .0004% of working time was lost due to strikes in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries combined.

WAGES AND SALARIES:

The average wage for all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers in the county was \$16,016 in 1988. As the following table indicates, average wages in South Carolina overall are below the U.S. average.

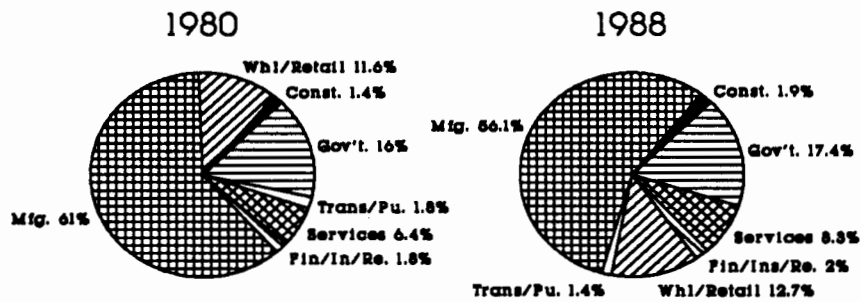
	1988 Wages & Salaries	1989 Prod. Wages
Union County	\$16,016	---
South Carolina Average	\$18,096	\$8.62/hr.
U.S. Average	\$21,871	\$10.47/hr.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1980 AND 1988



**SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILE
JANUARY 1990**

UNION COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1980 AND 1988



**SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILES
JANUARY 1990**

EXISTING INDUSTRIES VISITATION ASSESSMENT

Since September 1986, 27 CEOs of manufacturing companies in Union County have been visited by State Development Board field agents. Eight companies reported expansion plans, and 3 companies (all in the textile business) indicated unfavorable business conditions, while business appeared to be good for 20 companies. Nine companies indicated plans to expand their operations: four in the textile business and three in metalworking.

About half the companies indicated problems in attracting skilled personnel with skills breakdown as follows:

Electricians	4	Spinners	1
Maintenance	2	Knitters	1
Machine operators	2	Loom fixers	1
Sewing operators	2	Grinders	1
Weavers	2	Truck drivers	1
Meat cutters	1		

Problem areas are broken down as follows with the percentage of companies that complained:

Labor	48%
Workers' Compensation	37%
Education	22%
Roads	19%
Insurance	19%
Livability	19%
Utilities	15%
Regulations	11%
Imports	4%
Taxes	1%

General comments from the industries visited include the following:

Labor:

- Labor pool is reduced when more industry is brought in. People develop bad attitudes because it is easy to get jobs--makes expansion more difficult.
- Hire many unskilled, but finding poor attitudes. High turnover rate.

Workers' Compensation:

- Liberal--on the side of employees
- The law is abused--employee with football injury won a claim.

Education:

- Need emphasis on adult education.
- Education should be geared toward industry.
- Spartanburg TECH instruction in hydraulics and industrial maintenance is okay.
- Vocational school does a good job.

Roads:

- Highway 176 should have been tied into I-85 and not Spartanburg. This was not done for industrialization but for Milliken managers who commute.
- Would like to see 176 to Spartanburg increased to 4 lanes to help promote growth in Union County.

- Need four-lane connector to I-26.
- Would like to see 176 from Union to Spartanburg improved to four-lane to help promote economic growth.

Livability:

- Low cost-of-living in Union County is a plus.

Utilities:

- High electric costs--unfair sewer system.
- Water pressure is not adequate. Should be 53 lbs. and lucky to get 24 lbs. Gets water from City of Carlisle. Did get federal grant and state assistance in extending water line to his plant when they built. Concerned in case of fire.

Regulations:

- Installed a spray paint booth but could not get help from anyone on regulations. Hired consultant.

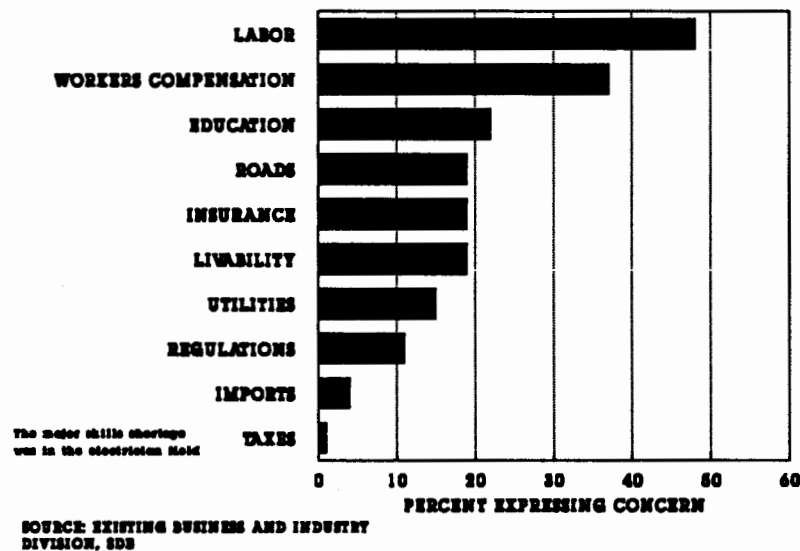
Taxes:

- Increased property taxes discourage existing business. There is no new economic base.
- High increase in property taxes--increased \$7,000 in one year.

Miscellaneous:

- Local development board is poor.
- Reported that a member of the local economic development board discouraged a company from coming into Union County because he pays minimum wages and would lose employees.

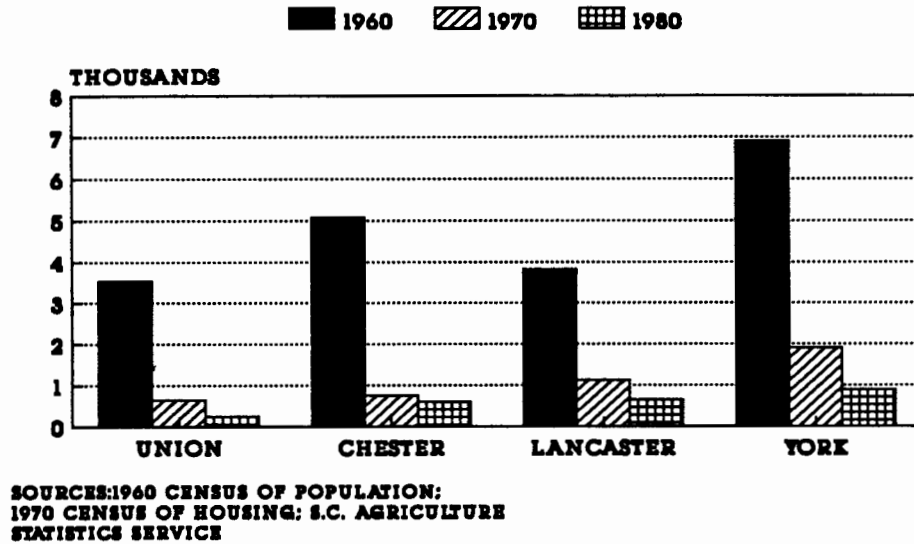
PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS OF UNION COUNTY INDUSTRIES-SEPTEMBER 1986-FEBRUARY 1990



AGRICULTURE

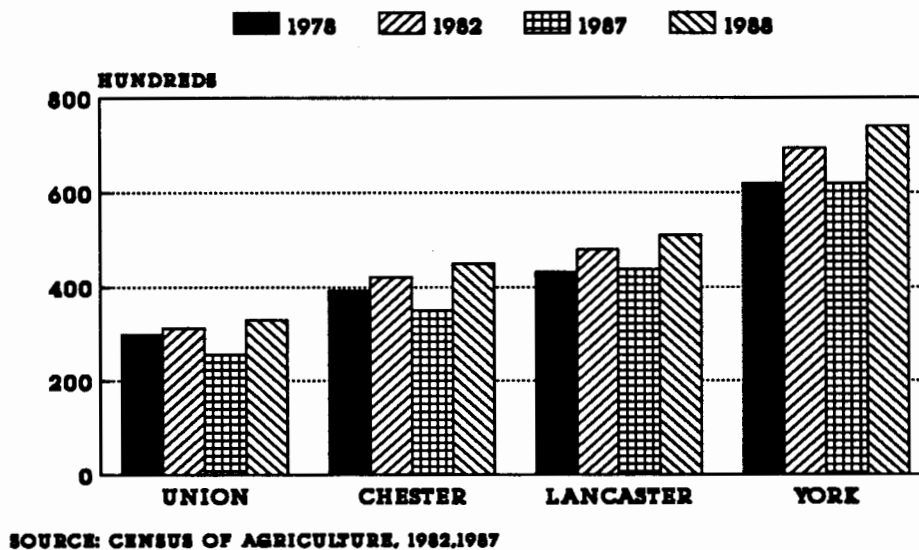
Union County had a 92.8% decrease in farm population, the highest in the region from 1960 until 1980.

FARM POPULATION BY COUNTY 1960, 1970, 1980

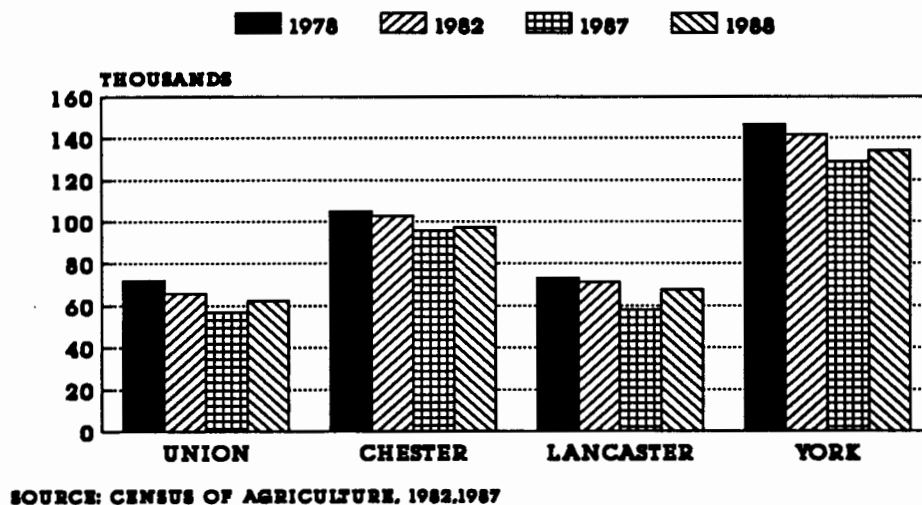


Despite this drastic decline in farm population, the number of farms increased in all counties in the region. Union County's number of farms grew over 9% from 1978 through 1988, while the number of acres of land in farms decreased approximately 15% during the same time period.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY COUNTY 1978, 1982, 1987, 1988

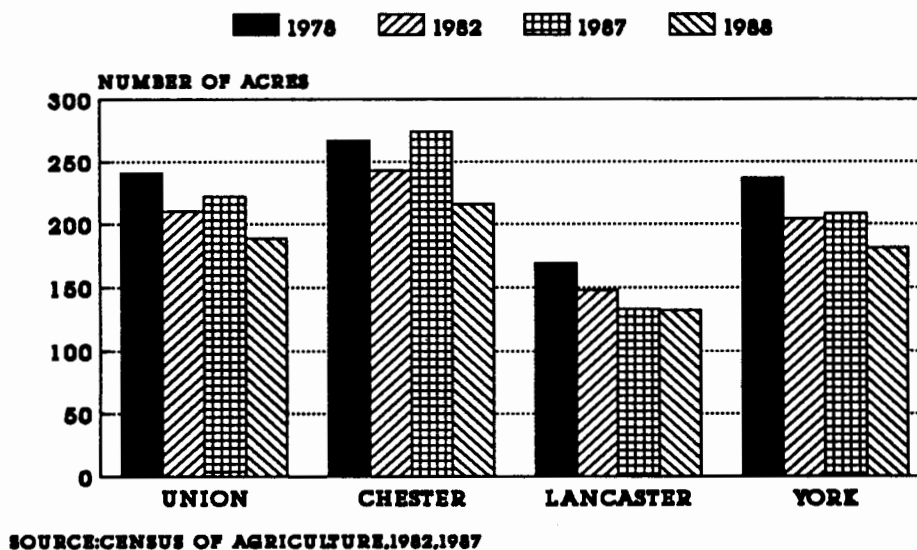


LAND IN FARMS BY COUNTY 1978, 1982, 1987, 1988



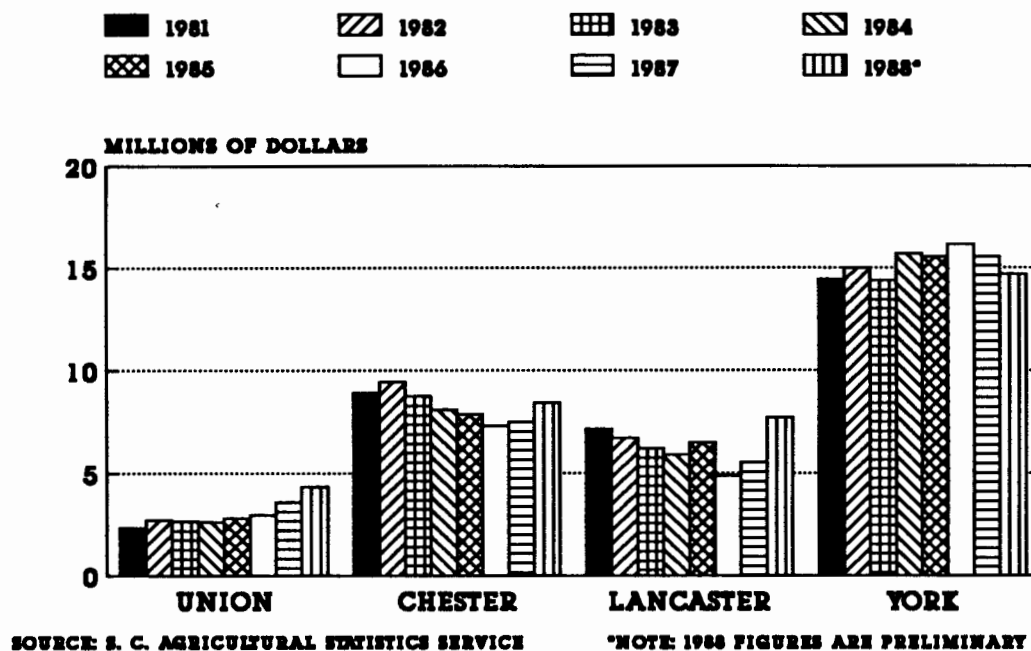
The average size of farms in Union County decreased approximately 28% from 1978 through 1988.

AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS 1978, 1982, 1987, 1988



If the 1988 preliminary figures are correct, cash receipts of farm production increased 17.1% from 1987 to 1988. Overall, cash receipts increased 31.9% from 1980 to 1988.

CASH RECEIPTS OF FARM PRODUCTION 1981 - 1988



RETAIL TRADE

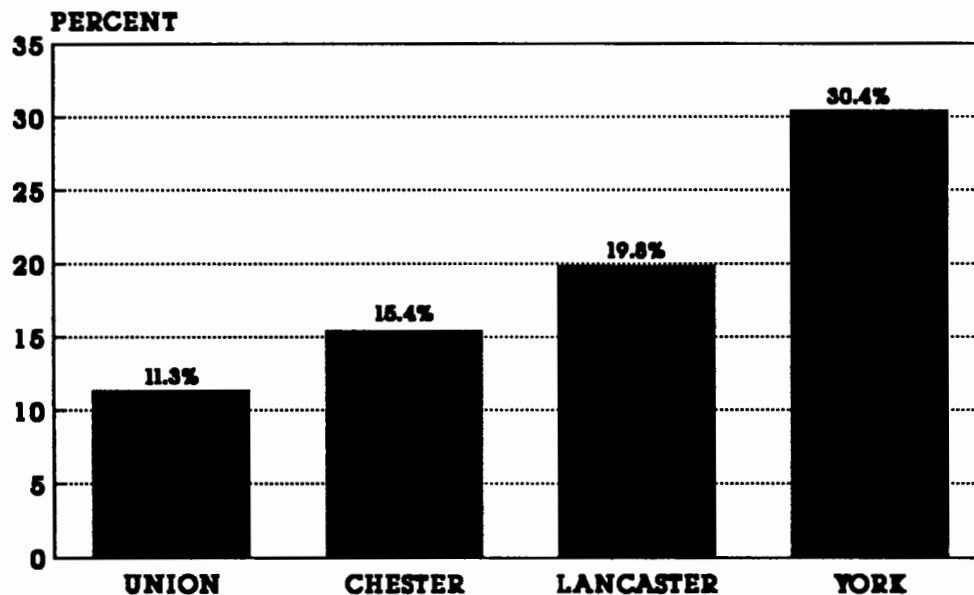
Total retail sales in Union County in 1988 were \$138,236,493. Fifty-four percent of these sales took place in the City of Union which serves as the retail hub of the County.

Retail sales in Union County grew by 13.1% between 1985-1988. This growth, however, trailed the rest of the region, both in percentage of growth and on a per capita basis.

	Per Capita Income <u>1987</u>	Retail Sales Growth (%) <u>1984-88</u>	Retail Sales Growth Per Capita <u>(1984-88)</u>
York	\$13,757	30.4	\$2,187
Lancaster	10,985	19.8	1,080
Chester	10,232	15.4	755
Union	10,183	11.3	507

The lag is probably due to several factors including: (1) lower per capita income; (2) proximity to major Spartanburg retail centers; and (3) slower commercial development during the period.

RETAIL SALES INCREASE 1984 - 1988



SOURCE: S. C. DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT ASSOC

The City of union was designated a Main Street City in 1984 and has a well-managed downtown program.

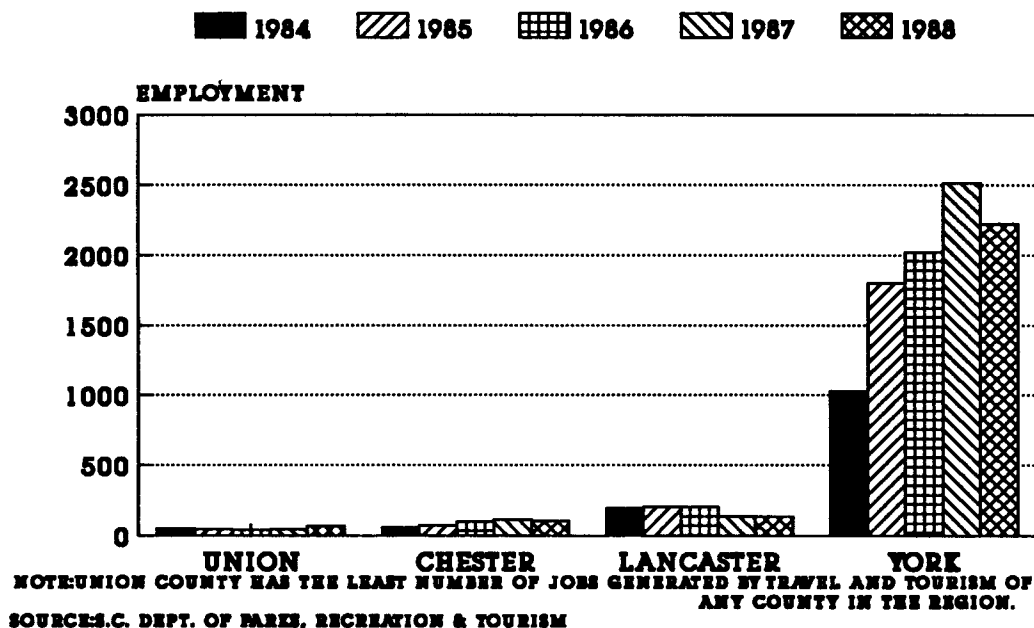
Source: S.C. Downtown Development Association.

TOURISM/RECREATION

For tourism promotional purposes, the state of South Carolina has been divided into ten tourism regions. Each tourism region is named, and comprised of several counties. Union County is in the Olde English District. Following is information about the district:

Olde English District: Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Union and York counties. This region is located in the mid-northern border of the state. The area offers more than 25 festivals and special events, over 50 historic attractions, eight state parks, a dozen golf courses and more than 32,000 acres of lake surfaces.

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM IMPACT OF TRAVEL 1984 - 1988



The region of Union, Chester, Lancaster and York has a total of five state parks. Details on these parks are included in the following.

Source: S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

State Park Information on Union, Chester, Lancaster and York Counties

UNION COUNTY

Rose Hill Plantation: Off U.S. 176, eight miles south of Union on Sardis Road. This early 19th century Federal-style House was former home of William H. Gist, the "Secession Governor" of South Carolina. The house has been completely renovated and is open for tours.

Amenities include: Picnicking, with two shelters available, nature trails, and interpretive program.

CHESTER COUNTY

Chester State Park: On S.C. 72, three miles southwest of Chester. This small, quiet park provides a tranquil setting centered around a 65-acre lake. Its hilly terrain is enjoyed by campers, day-users and nature lovers.

Amenities include: Picnicking, with three shelters available, lake fishing, fishing boat rentals, twenty-five camp sites, nature trails, and a community building.

Lansford Canal State Park: Off U.S. 21, six miles west of Lancaster. Lansford canal is the last of a dozen 19th century South Carolina river canals, and has all of its major features intact. The park has a trail along the canal and a Lockkeeper's House which contains interpretive exhibits on the canal system in South Carolina.

Amenities include: Picnicking, with one shelter available, river fishing, nature trails, interpretive program, historic features, and a community building.

LANCASTER COUNTY

Andrew Jackson State Park: On U.S. 521, nine miles north of Lancaster. Created as a memorial to the seventh President of the United States Andrew Jackson. The park features a museum illustrating life in Carolina backcountry in the 19th century.

Amenities include: Twenty-five camp sites, picnicking, with two shelters available, lake fishing, fishing boat rentals, nature trails, museum, and community building.

YORK COUNTY

Kings Mountain State Park: On S.C. 161, fourteen miles northwest of York. Get a glimpse of the past, where the lifestyle of this area's pioneers is recreated in an 1840 Carolina Upcountry farm. The park is adjacent to Kings Mountain National Military Park, a prominent Revolutionary War battle site. Two group camps are also available.

Amenities include: 188 camp sites, picnicking, with five shelters available, lake swimming and fishing, fishing boats, canoes and pedal boats available; nature, historic and bridle trails available; interpretive programs, trading post.

Source: S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

PARK ATTENDANCE FIGURES

ANDREW JACKSON

1988	31,590
1987	69,866
1986	110,976
1985	56,104
1984	37,728
TOTAL	306,264

CHESTER

1988	76,979
1987	67,932
1986	81,294
1985	141,576
1984	137,760
TOTAL	505,541

KINGS MOUNTAIN

1988	521,845
1987	443,176
1986	344,303
1985	351,764
1984	264,128
TOTAL	1,925,216

LANSFORD CANAL

1988	30,822
1987	35,208
1986	34,264
1985	36,496
1984	41,328
TOTAL	178,118

ROSE HILL

1988	12,290
1987	10,315
1986	9,697
1985	11,283
1984	<u>10,118</u>
TOTAL	53,703

Source: S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

**IMPACT OF TRAVEL
BY COUNTY, 1984-1988**

UNION

YR	Total Travel Expenditures (000)	Total Generated Payroll (000)	Total Generated Employment (JOBS)	State Tax Receipts (000)	Local Tax Receipts (000)
84	\$3,039	\$431	49	\$107	\$11
85	\$3,143	\$435	46	\$112	\$12
86	\$2,762	\$381	40	\$96	\$13
87	\$3,130	\$433	46	\$114	\$16
88	\$4,213	\$628	69	\$175	\$25

CHESTER

YR	Total Travel Expenditures (000)	Total Generated Payroll (000)	Total Generated Employment (JOBS)	State Tax Receipts (000)	Local Tax Receipts (000)
84	\$3,472	\$506	61	\$144	\$12
85	\$4,160	\$619	72	\$191	\$16
86	\$5,155	\$811	101	\$226	\$33
87	\$6,053	\$958	113	\$276	\$40
88	\$6,038	\$926	104	\$271	\$37

LANCASTER

YR	Total Travel Expenditures (000)	Total Generated Payroll (000)	Total Generated Employment (JOBS)	State Tax Receipts (000)	Local Tax Receipts (000)
84	\$9,393	\$1,525	198	\$446	\$41
85	\$10,002	\$1,617	204	\$497	\$43
86	\$10,077	\$1,683	205	\$477	\$71
87	\$7,920	\$1,211	135	\$348	\$50
88	\$8,469	\$1,277	137	\$373	\$53

YORK

YR	Total Travel Expenditures (000)	Total Generated Payroll (000)	Total Generated Employment (JOBS)	State Tax Receipts (000)	Local Tax Receipts (000)
84	\$42,683	\$7,615	1,029	\$2,077	\$30
85	\$73,868	\$13,385	1,798	\$4,180	\$355
86	\$85,341	\$15,960	2,025	\$4,634	\$694
87	\$109,625	\$20,394	2,518	\$6,135	\$908
88	\$102,459	\$18,766	2,226	\$5,742	\$838

Source: S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

A survey of all county development boards was conducted in 1988 by the State Development Board's Research and Information Systems Division.

Information was gathered for the following categories:

Fringes/Benefits
Budget
Board Members

SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

1988

FRINGES/BENEFITS

	<u>CAR</u>	<u>CAR</u>	<u>ALLOW</u>	<u>DUES</u>	<u>TICKETS</u>	<u>BENEFITS</u>
Union	<u>yes</u>	<u>ALLOW</u>	<u>MILES</u>		<u>ETC.</u>	
Chester	yes		yes	yes		
Lancaster	yes	yes		yes		Prof Dev
York	Yes					

Source: State Development Board, Research and Information Systems Division.

SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

1988

BUDGET

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>ADVERTISING</u>	<u>TRAVEL/</u> <u>ENTER.</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Union	\$75,001-\$100,000	52%	6%	12%	26%
Chester	\$75,001-\$100,000	69%	7%	7%	15%
Lancaster	\$75,001-\$100,000	61%	4%	3%	2%
York	\$100,001-\$125,000	52%	6%	16%	

Source: State Development Board, Research and Information Systems Division.

SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS
1988
BOARD MEMBERS

<u>County</u>	<u># Board Members</u>	<u>Term Years</u>	<u>REAPP</u>	<u>Adv. Bd.</u>	<u># Terms</u>	<u>Selection Method</u>
Union	7	2	Yes	No	Limited	County City Chamber
Chester	22	3	Yes	No	Unlimited	Chamber
Lancaster	17	3	--	--	Limited	Members Elected; Gov. App.
York	10	2	Yes	Yes	Limited	Appoint- ment

Source: State Development Board, Research and Information Systems Division.

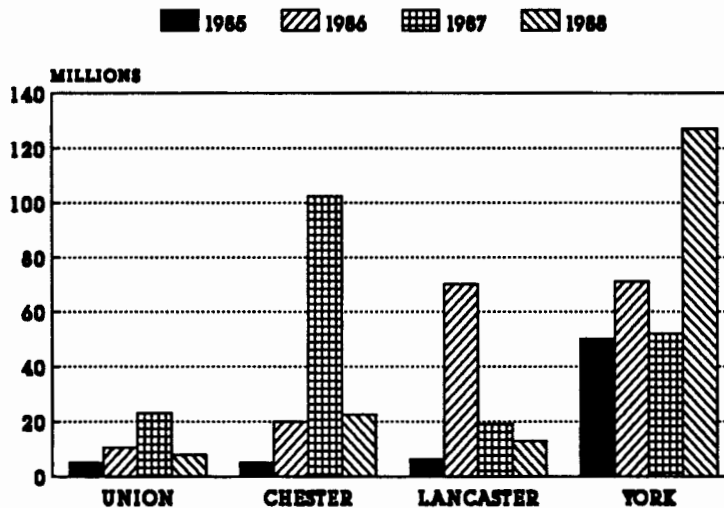
JOBS CREATED/CAPITAL INVESTMENT

During the years of 1985 through 1988, Union County had, by far, the overall least amount of capital investment of any county in the region.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT (\$000)

	1985	1986	1987	1988
UNION	5,135	10,555	23,075	8,006
CHESTER	5,029	19,930	102,480	22,500
LANCASTER	6,320	70,170	19,048	12,380
YORK	50,030	71,120	52,147	127,142

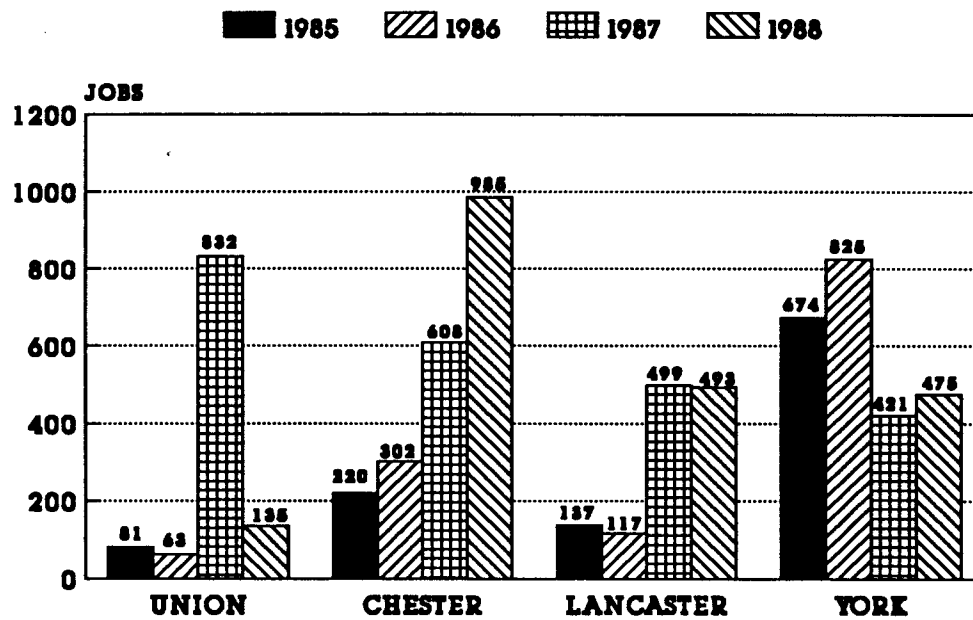
CAPITAL INVESTMENT 1985 - 1988



SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILES, JAN. 1990

Union County also had the least number of jobs created of any county in the region during the same time period.

JOBS CREATED 1985 - 1988



SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILES, JAN. 1990

INDUSTRIAL SITES AND BUILDINGS

Union County has a total of 15 industrial sites. Acreage for the 15 sites ranges from 38 acres up to approximately 687 acres. Water is at or near 7 of the sites and sewer is on or near 2 of these sites. Electricity is provided to all sites by one of the following: Broad River Electric Cooperative, South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, Duke Power Company, Lockhart Power or the City of Union.

There is one available industrial building in Union County, located in the community of Jonesville.

Source: State Development Board, Industrial Buildings and Sites Division.

	LAST UPDATE			TOTAL	MIN	MAX	SUPPLIER OF			EXC		EXC		MIN PRICE/ ACRE
CNTY	MO/YR	CITY	SITE NAME	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ELECTRICITY	GAS	WATER	CAP	SEWER	CAP	RAIL	ACRE
UNIO	3/90	JONESVILLE	BAILEY, MARION E SITE	93	1	93	CO-OP	N	N		N			
UNIO	7/89	UNION	BARNADO SITES	49	7	49	MUNI	N	Y		Y			
UNIO	7/89	CARLISLE	CANAL WOOD (CARLISLE) SITE	629	0	629	SCE&G	N	N		N		NSR	
UNIO	3/90	WHITMIRE	CHICOS, KENNETH A SITE	687	150	687	CO-OP	N	N		N		CSX	
UNIO	4/89	UNION	COUNTY HOME SITE B	50	5	50	DUKE/CO-OP	Y	Y		N			
UNIO	7/89	UNION	COUNTY HOME SITE-A	50	5	50	DUKE/CO-OP	Y	Y		N		NSR	
UNIO	7/89	UNION	DELTA FARMS SITE	606	0	606	DUKE	Y	N		N		CSX	
UNIO	7/89	UNION	LEE SITE	140	0	140	CO-OP/DUKE	N	Y		N			
UNIO	7/89	UNIO	LEWIS SITE	50	0	50	MUNI/DUKE	N	Y		N			
UNIO	7/89	UNION	MCDADE SITE	38	0	38	CO-OP/DUKE	Y	Y		N			
UNIO	7/89	UNION	MONARCH SITE	77	0	77	MUNI	Y	Y		Y		NSR	
UNIO	3/90	JONESVILLE	MOORE, LEONARD SITE #1	44	1	44	CO-OP	N	N		N			
UNIO	3/90	JONESVILLE	MOORE, LEONARD SITE #2	139	1	139	CO-OP	N	N		N			
UNIO	3/90	JONESVILLE	SPROUSE, HENRY SITE	140	1	140	LOCKHART	N	N		N			
UNIO	3/90	CARLISLE	WHITNEY, VASHTI SITE	143	143	143	SCE&G	N	N		N		NSR	

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Explanation of abbreviations and data used in published lists of industrial land sites and industrial parks available within South Carolina

CNTY = County LAST UPDATE = Month and year of the most recent update incorporating data changes.

Individual County Name Abbreviations:

ABBV-Abbeville	CALH-Calhoun	DILL-Dillon	HAMP-Hampton	MARI-Marion	SALU-Saluda
AIKN-Aiken	CHAR-Charleston	DORC-Dorchester	HRRY-Horry	MARL-Marlboro	SBRG-Spartanburg
ALLE-Allendale	CHER-Cherokee	EFLD-Edgefield	JASP-Jasper	McCO-McCormick	SUMT-Sumter
ANDE-Anderson	CHES-Chester	FFLD-Fairfield	KERS-Kershaw	NEWB-Newberry	UNIO-Union
BAMB-Bamberg	CHFD-Chesterfield	FLOR-Florence	LANC-Lancaster	OCON-Oconee	WBRG-Williamsburg
BARN-Barnwell	CLAR-Clarendon	GEOR-Georgetown	LAUR-Laurens	ORBG-Orangeburg	YORK-York
BEAU-Beaufort	COLL-Colleton	GRVL-Greenville	LEE-Lee	PICK-Pickens	
BERK-Berkeley	DARL-Darlington	GRWD-Greenwood	LEXI-Lexington	RICH-Richland	

TOTAL/MIN/MAX ACRES = Acreage figures are rounded down to the lower whole number. MIN indicates the smallest size to which a site or park may be subdivided. MAX may reflect a figure greater than the TOTAL if a site is contiguous to other site(s) believed to be also available, MAX being the aggregate acreage. The TOTAL NET ACRES AVAIL (industrial park lists) normally reflects the net acres remaining available in park, exclusive of roadways and other dedicated areas as well as prior lot sales.

Utility Supplier Abbreviations: SCE&G = South Carolina Electric & Gas Company; DUKE = Duke Power Company; CP&L = Carolina Power & Light Company; LOCK = Lockhart Power Company; CO-OP = One of the many electric cooperatives operating in the state; SCPSA = South Carolina Public Service Authority (Santee-Cooper); MUNI = One of the several Municipal utility companies operating in the state.

EXC CAP = Excess Capacity Y = Yes N = No

Railroad Company Abbreviations: CSX = CSX Transportation (Seaboard Coast Line); NSR = Norfolk Southern Corporation (or Southern Railroad); L & C = Lancaster & Chester Railroad. NOTE: Several other smaller independently-owned railroads operate in the state and connect with one of the above larger railroads. Only the larger railroad's symbol is used in these cases.

TYPE FUNDING (industrial park lists): PUB indicates a park created entirely with public funds; PVT indicates the park is a privately-funded enterprise; JOINT indicates a combination of public and private funding.

MIN PRICE/ACRE (land sites lists) = The very least asking price last quoted for a site. It normally applies only if the entire site is sold intact.

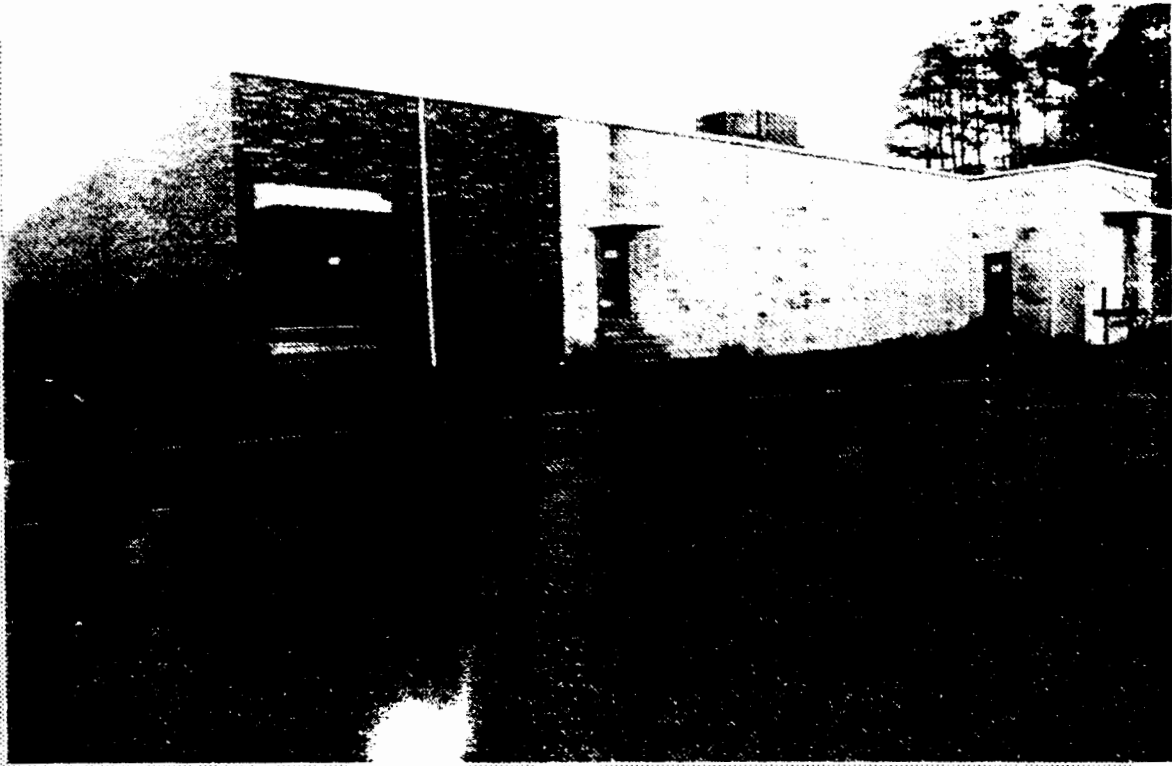
For Additional Information Contact:

South Carolina State Development Board
Special Programs Division
Post Office Box 927
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
(803) 737-0400

By providing this information, the South Carolina State Development Board neither acts as an agent for the seller, buyer, lessor, nor lessee and provides this information solely pursuant to its public mandate to promote economic development within the State. The information provided by the State Development Board is derived from various sources, and the State Development Board does not guarantee its accuracy nor make any representations concerning the suitability of the property for a particular purpose. Independent verification of any information should be sought by the user of the information prior to its use.

SOUTH CAROLINA AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

FANCY YARNS BUILDING 13,650 Sq. ft in Jonesville, SC



Name:	Fancy Yarns	Air Conditioning:	100%
Location:	Alman Street, off U.S. 176 East Jonesville, SC (Union County)	Sprinkler:	None
Building Area:	700 Sq. Ft. Office 12,950 Sq. Ft. Mfg./Whs. 13,650 Sq. Ft. TOTAL	Truck Docks:	2 (8' x 10')
Year Built:	1975	Site:	9 Plus Acres
Condition:	Average	Electricity:	Lockhart Power
Construction:	Floor - Concrete Walls - Concrete Block Roof - Built-up Over Metal Decking Columns - 16' x 50' & 35' x 50'	Gas:	Available
Clear Height:	13' 9" - 14' 1"	Water:	Town of Jonesville
Lighting:	Fluorescent	Sewer:	Town of Jonesville
Heating:	100% Oil	Railroad:	None
		Former Use:	Textile Yarn Manufacturing
		Possession Date:	Immediately
		Lease:	Negotiable
		Sale:	\$133,000

FILM LOCATIONS

Union County has several potential sites that may be used as locations for feature film or television production. The rolling hills and hardwood trees near Jonesville are similar to the northeastern section of the United States, an advantage to films that desire a spring look while the northeast is still thawing out. The Town of Jonesville is a nicely kept mill village and can be shot for the same.

The Town of Union and its close neighbor, Monarch, will help to supplement the downtown section Jonesville is missing. Downtown Union may well double as a small Midwestern town. Several of the homes and neighborhoods are architecturally very interesting and present distinct possibilities for a director looking for a small midwestern or southern town. Additionally, Jonesville, Union and Monarch are less than thirty miles away from Gaffney, the site of Earl Owensby's Studio. This is a definite advantage, as any film shot at the studio will look for other locations within a thirty mile perimeter.

The Towns of Carlise and Lockhart may serve as backdrops for a "road picture". The rivers and the mills in each accentuate the feel of the rural south.

The Sumter Forest, with its many lakes and streams, can be a valuable asset as well. The house at Rose Hill is a stunning home which could be used as a traditional southern plantation or sixteen century home.

Hollywood prefers an upper scale environment with plenty of amenities for their crews to enjoy when not working. Though the area offers plenty of location opportunities, there are no major hotels or restaurants in the county; therefore, many producers would house their crews (and spend more of their money in) nearby Spartanburg, Rock Hill or Laurens.

Source: State Development Board, Film Office.

GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT56
POLICE AND FIRE56

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Union County operates under the council-supervisor form of government. Each of the six council representatives and the county supervisor are elected officials.

The City of Union operates under the council form of government, while the Towns of Carlisle, Jonesville and Lockhart have mayor/council forms of governments.

POLICE AND FIRE

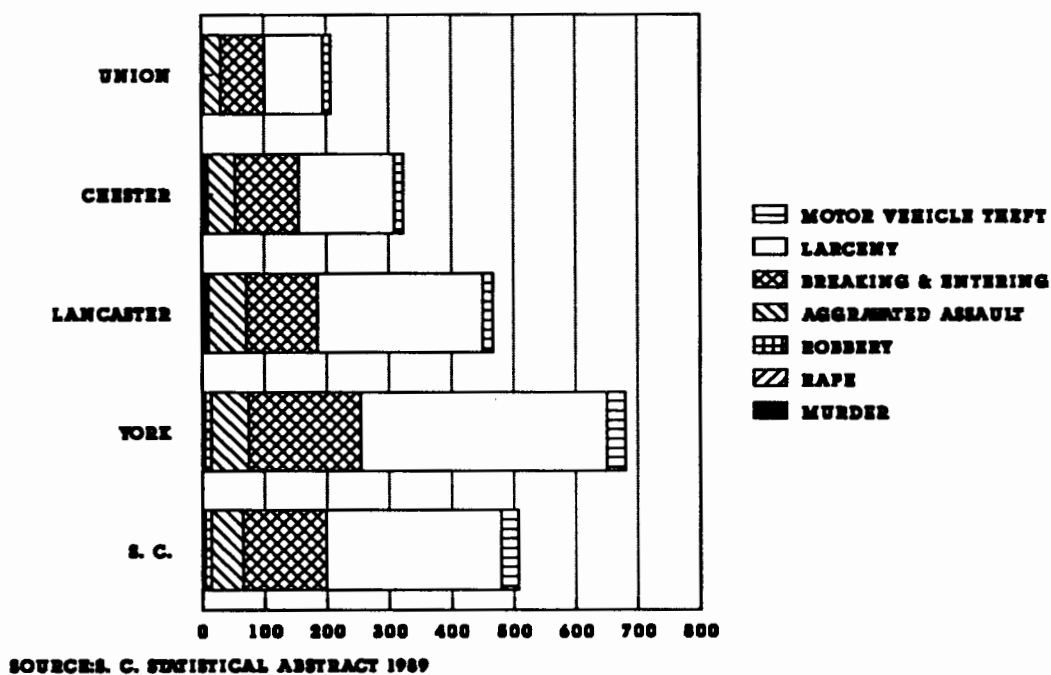
Police departments operate in both the City of Union and the Town of Jonesville. Law enforcement is provided countywide by the Union County Sheriff's Department.

The City of Union has a full-time fire department, with a Class 5 fire rating. The remainder of the county is covered by a coordinated system of eleven volunteer fire departments.

The overall crime index for Union County is below the state average; however, the murder rate was slightly higher than the state average.

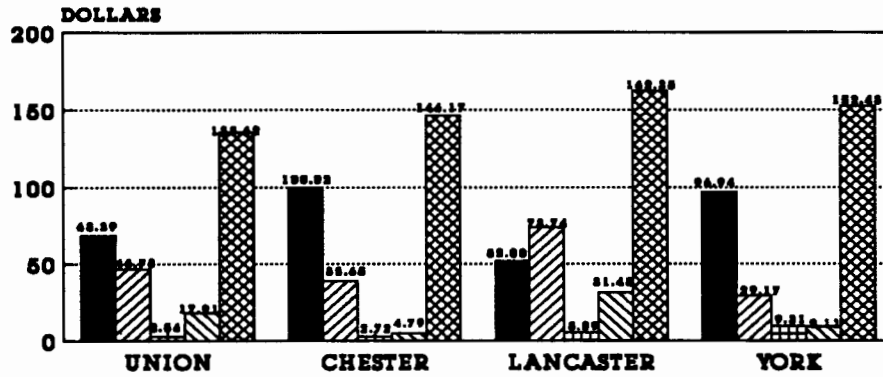
Source: Union County Development Board.

COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION 1987



EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA BY CATEGORY 1989 - 1990

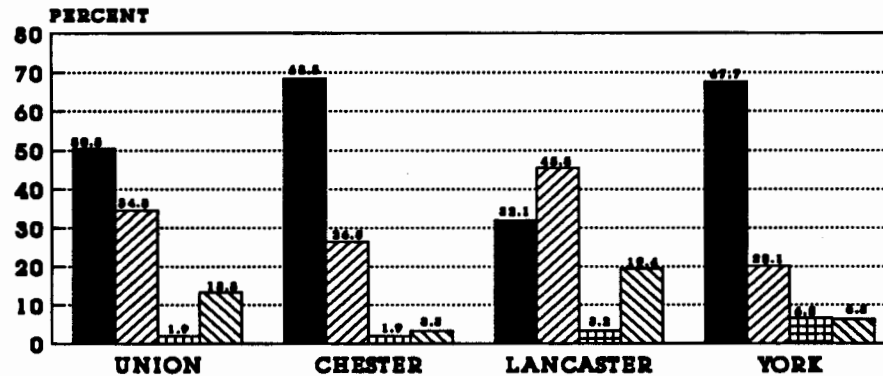
■ GENERAL GOV'T. ▨ P. SAFETY/COURTS ▩ HEALTH/SOCIAL SVC.
 ▤ PUBLIC WORKS ▦ TOTAL EXPENSES



SOURCE: COUNTY BUDGETS

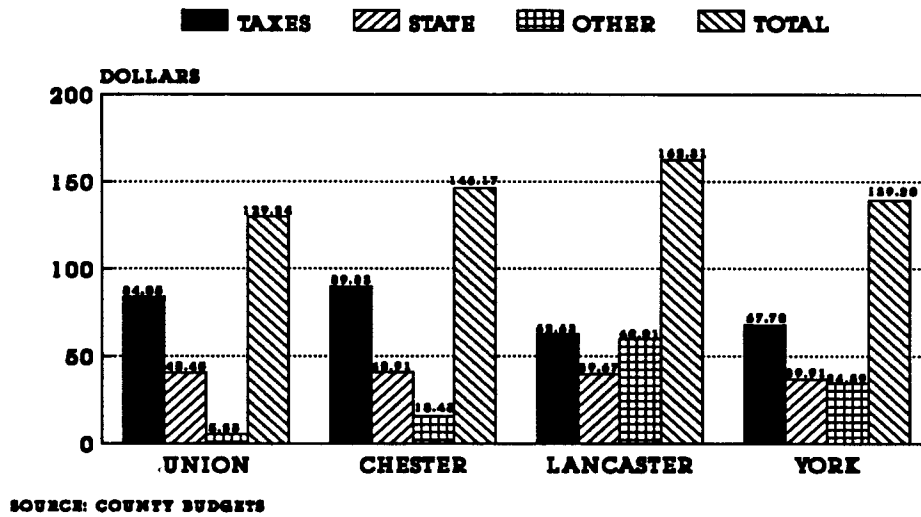
PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY 1989 -1990

■ GENERAL GOV'T. ▨ PUBLIC SAFETY/COURTS
 ▩ HEALTH/SOCIAL SVC. ▤ PUBLIC WORKS

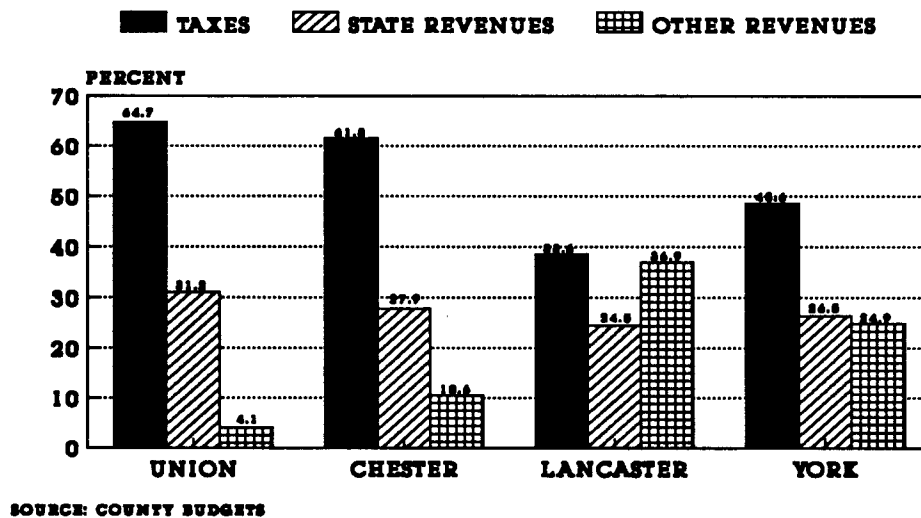


SOURCE: COUNTY BUDGETS

REVENUES PER CAPITA BY CATEGORY 1989 - 1990



PERCENT OF REVENUES BY CATEGORY 1989 - 1990



INFRASTRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION - HIGHWAY	60
TRANSPORTATION - AIR.....	62
TELECOMMUNICATIONS.....	65
ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY	68
Public Drinking Water Supply.....	68
Municipal Wastewater Treatment.....	68
Solid Waste.....	68

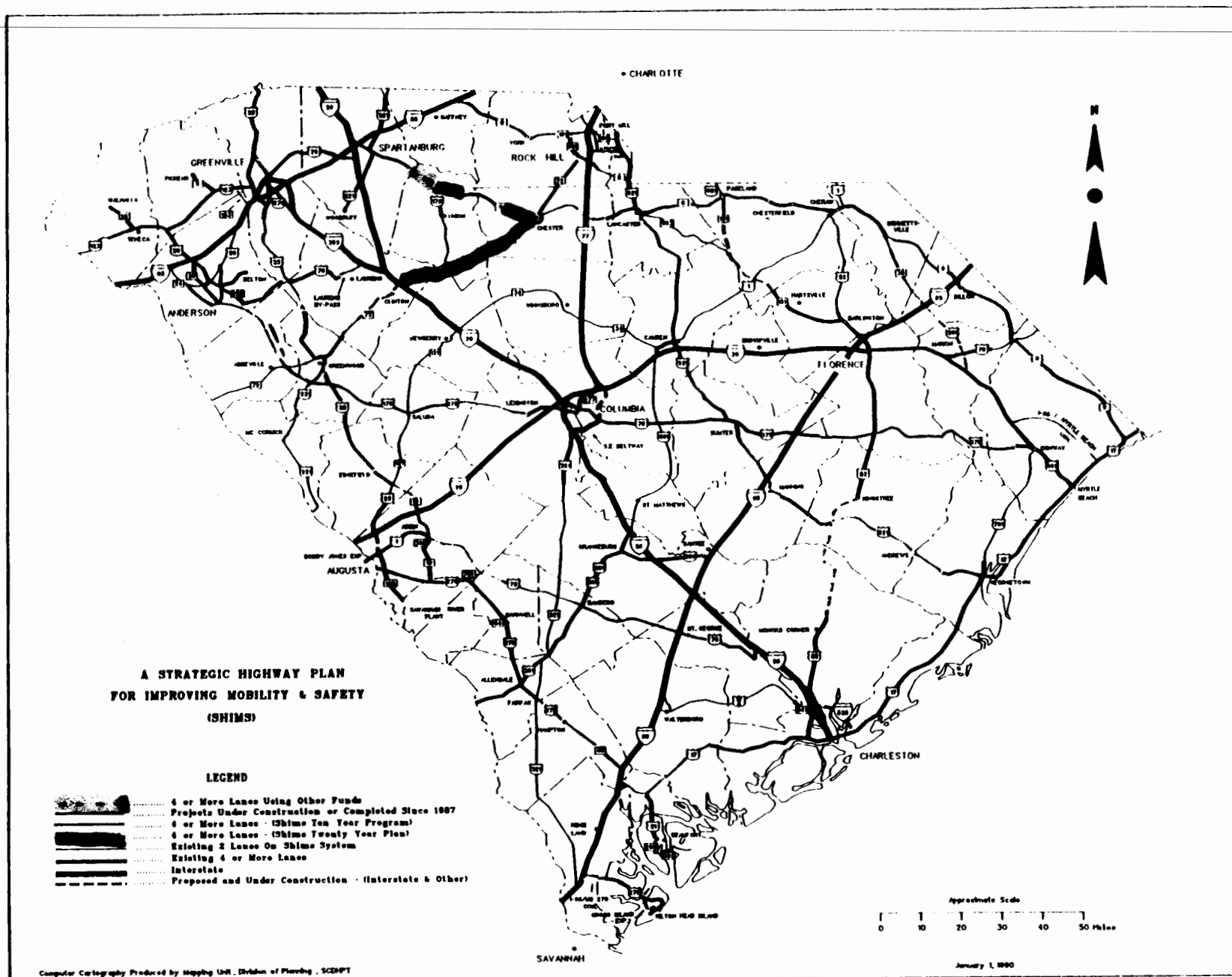
TRANSPORTATION - HIGHWAY

The major improvement planned for the Union County road system is the multi-laning of U.S. Route 176 from the City of Union to Spartanburg. This project consists of constructing a four-lane divided highway on new location from the Union By-Pass to S.C. Route 295 north of Pacolet in Spartanburg County. Route 176 between S.C. 295 and Secondary Road 680 will be widened on its existing location to provide two travel lanes in each direction and a paved median lane for left turns. The remainder of Route 176 into Spartanburg is already multi-laned.

Work on the portion of Route 176 from the Union By-Pass to Secondary Road 12 west of Jonesville has been completed and is open to traffic. The remaining section to be constructed on new location was let to contract in May 1989 and has a scheduled completion date of September 30, 1991. A contract for the widening between Route 295 and Secondary Road 680 is scheduled for the May 1990 letting.

In addition, construction projects totaling \$2,235,137.00 are in progress in Union County under the "C" Program.

Source: S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation.



Source: S. C. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION - AIR

Located just 40 miles away, the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport provides the bulk of service to Union County. The Columbia and Charlotte Airports, located 66 and 68 miles away, also serve the county.

The Greenville-Spartanburg Airport has 45 flights a day, including flights by American, Eastern, U.S. Air and Delta; and Atlantic Southeast and Piedmont commuter carriers. It also offers numerous charter and taxi service flights. The Columbia terminal is served by American, Piedmont, Eastern, United, Delta, and BankAir commuter service. The Charlotte Airport has even more routes and carriers, including direct flights to London.

The Piedmont Inland Port, a State Ports Authority Terminal, is located at the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport. This facility offers shippers complete port services including U.S. customs facilities, custom house brokers, freight forwarders and complete air cargo handling.

Union County also has an airport, located just beyond the Union city limits. It has a lighted 3,000 foot, paved runway, suitable for executive private aircraft. Charter service flight instruction, hangars, tie downs, and fuel are among the facilities and services provided by the Airport.

Following is a detailed description of Union County's Airport which has been provided by the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission.

Source: Union County Development Board.

UNION COUNTY TROY SHELTON FIELD

The Union County Airport was opened between 1960-1961, and was funded by the FAA, state and local monies. The airport, at that time, was a turf strip with low intensity runway lights and was 2,800 feet in length, and 200 feet wide. In 1978, the airport was upgraded to include the paving of 3,000 feet by 60 feet and the installation of medium intensity lights. A Civil Air Patrol squadron is based at the airport.

Location

The airport is located southwest of the City of Union. It is tightly constricted and adversely affects development along South Carolina Highways 16, 76, and 215 By-Pass.

Highway Access

The Union County Airport lies approximately three miles south of the City of Union near the geographic center of the county. Access to the airport is provided by S.C. 16. U.S. 176 passes north-south through the center of the county, slightly more than a mile east of the airport.

Vicinity Airports

Union County is served primarily by three other counties with general aviation airports. Located on the northwestern border, approximately 25 miles away, is the Spartanburg Downtown Airport. To the southwest 20 miles, lies the Laurens County Airport, and 30 miles northeast of Union lies the Chester County Airport. All three airports cater to general aviation activity.

Airport Facilities

Existing facilities for the Union County Airport were compiled from the FAA's Form 5010, Airport Layout Plan, and Aeronautics Commission records, supplemented by site visits and aerial photography.

Airport Data

Governing Authority: Union County Airport Commission
Site Number: 22555.A
Established Airport Evaluation: 608 (surveyed)
Coordinates: Latitude - 34 41'15"N Longitude - 81 36'25"W

Operational Role: General Utility
Land Area: 62 Acres
Attendance Schedule: Monday-Friday, dawn to dusk.

Physical Activities

1.	Runways:	5/23	
	Length:	3,000 feet	
	Width:	60 feet	
	Strength	12,000 (SW)	
	Marking:	Basic	
	Lighting:	MIRL	
2.	Taxiways		
	Parallel	---	
	Full	---	
	Standard	1	
3.	Aircraft Parking Ramp:	Area (SY)	No. of spaces
	General Aviation	5,000	10
4.	Auto Parking	Area (SY)	
	General Aviation	1,083	
5.	Buildings	Area (SY)	
	Hangars	3 @ 5,288	
	Administration	1 @ 405	
	Other	2 @ 17,206.	
6.	Airfield Lighting		
	Beacon:	36" clear and green	
	Windsocks:	36"	
7.	Landing and Navigational Aids:	NDB	
	Runway Approaches	5	23
	Approach Ratio Req'd	20:1	20:1
	Approach Ratio Actual	0:1	20:1
	VASI	VASI 2L	VASI 2R
8.	Services: Fuel - 100LL, oil-piston, taxi		

Source: S.C. Aeronautics Commission.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Southern Bell, Lockhart Telephone and Piedmont Rural Telephone Co-op provide communications services to Union County.

Southern Bell provides an information age telecommunications network in Union. All of Southern Bell's central offices serving the county offer digital capabilities and are connected by fiber optic cable.

Digital switching technology and fiber optic cable allows Southern Bell to provide a vast array of enhanced voice and high speed data services. This state-of-the-art technology allows voice, data, and video to be transmitted faster, clearer, and more accurately.

Residential and business subscribers can obtain the services needed to satisfy their telecommunications requirements. For example, Touch-tone, Custom Calling, and Optional Measured Service is currently available. Sophisticated voice business services such as ESSX®, RingMaster®, and Prestige® are also available. Southern Bell offers numerous data services such as Accupulse®, Pulselink®, Megalink Channel Service®, Synchronet®, and FlexServe®. These services allow subscribers to transmit information at almost any speed required in their business operation. TouchStar® and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) will be available in the future. Southern Bell is positioned to provide the telecommunications services required by businesses which are expanding in Union County.

Southern Bell provides service to approximately 9,289 residential and 1,621 business subscribers in the County.

Source: Southern Bell

TELEPHONE SWITCHING TECHNOLOGY

UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

MAP	OFFICE	PRESENT SWITCHING	DIGITAL AVAIL.
1	JONESVILLE	DIGITAL	NOW
2	UNION	DIGITAL	NOW
3	LOCKHART	STEP BY STEP	1990 **
4	PACOLET	DIGITAL	NOW
5	WHITMIRE	DIGITAL	NOW
6	ENOREE	DIGITAL	NOW

** = SUBJECT TO CHANGE

TELEPHONE ACCESS LINES

YEAR END	SOUTHERN BELL	PIEDMONT RURAL TELEPHONE	LOCKHART TELEPHONE	TOTAL
RESIDENCE LINES				
1985	8684	14	470	9168
1986	8794	14	465	9273
1987	8994	14	470	9478
1988	9289	14	486	9789
BUSINESS LINES				
1985	1385	0	53	1438
1986	1413	0	59	1472
1987	1470	0	62	1532
1988	1621	0	66	1687
TOTAL LINES				
1985	10,069	14	523	10606
1986	10,207	14	524	10745
1987	10,464	14	532	11010
1988	10,910	14	552	11476

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

South Carolina's local exchange carriers are spending over \$300 million per year for new plant and equipment. These statewide investments represent almost \$200 in capital spending per access line. These investments have expanded South Carolina's leadership position in providing advanced telecommunications services on a statewide basis.

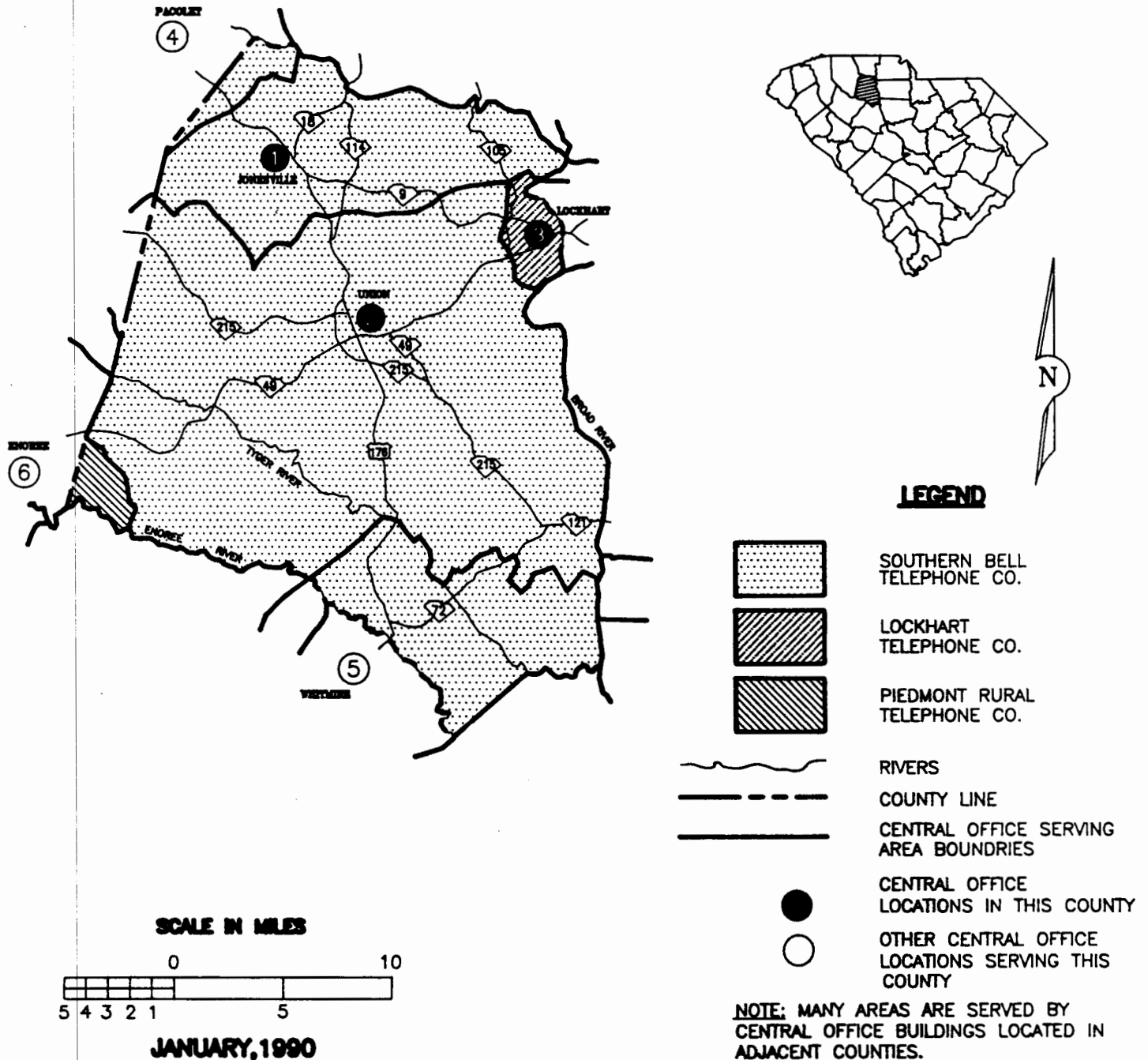
Well over 90 percent of the local central offices in the state are electronic and more than 75 percent offer digital capabilities. Fiber optic technology is available in all metropolitan areas and generally available throughout the state. In addition, telecommunications service in South Carolina is extremely reliable. State-of-the-art technology, underground cables and multiple network routing options are the key factors contributing to this reliability.

Fourteen interexchange carriers serve all or portions of South Carolina, and a number of these carriers provide access to interstate and intrastate fiber optic services.

SOURCES: Southern Bell, Lockhart Telephone, and Piedmont Rural Telephone Co-op
PRODUCED BY: Southern Bell

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INFRASTRUCTURE



TELEPHONE SWITCHING NETWORK UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

Public Drinking Water Supply

Union County at the present time has in operation eighteen public water supply systems. The Towns of Union, Carlisle, Jonesville and Lockhart operate municipal water systems. There are nine rural water districts in Union County. The remaining five systems are privately-owned and operated. Only one of three services residential customers.

Most of the rural water districts and two of the municipal systems purchase water from other sources. The total production capacity of the thirteen community systems is 10.787 million gallons per day. Average daily flow for these systems is approximately 6.55 million gallon per day.

Several factors will influence the ability of water dependent economic growth. These are proximity to surface water sources and an apparent abundance of groundwater in the area. Additionally, the rural water systems, which were built for the rural residential customers, may not have line sizes and pumping capacity to accommodate growth without substantial renovation.

Municipal Wastewater Treatment

The Towns of Union, Jonesville and Carlisle operate wastewater treatment plants. These plants have a permitted flow of 7.52 MGD. Except for periods of heavy rainfall, some capacity exists for expansion. There have, however, been several instances where the operation and maintenance of the facilities has caused some concern. These factors would have to be dealt with before additional flows to the system were considered.

The primary receiving waters for these plants are Toschs Creek, Meng Creek, Mill Creek and Cane Creek. With the exception of Mill Creek, all receiving streams have met or partially meet state and federal water quality standards. The major contributor to water quality degradation is non-point source runoff from agricultural activities. Loss assimilative capacity in small streams away from major tributaries could restrict growth and development in rural areas.

Solid Waste

Union County has one solid waste landfill. The existing permit for this facility expires on August 29, 1991. No application for a new or expanded facility has been received by the Department.

Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.